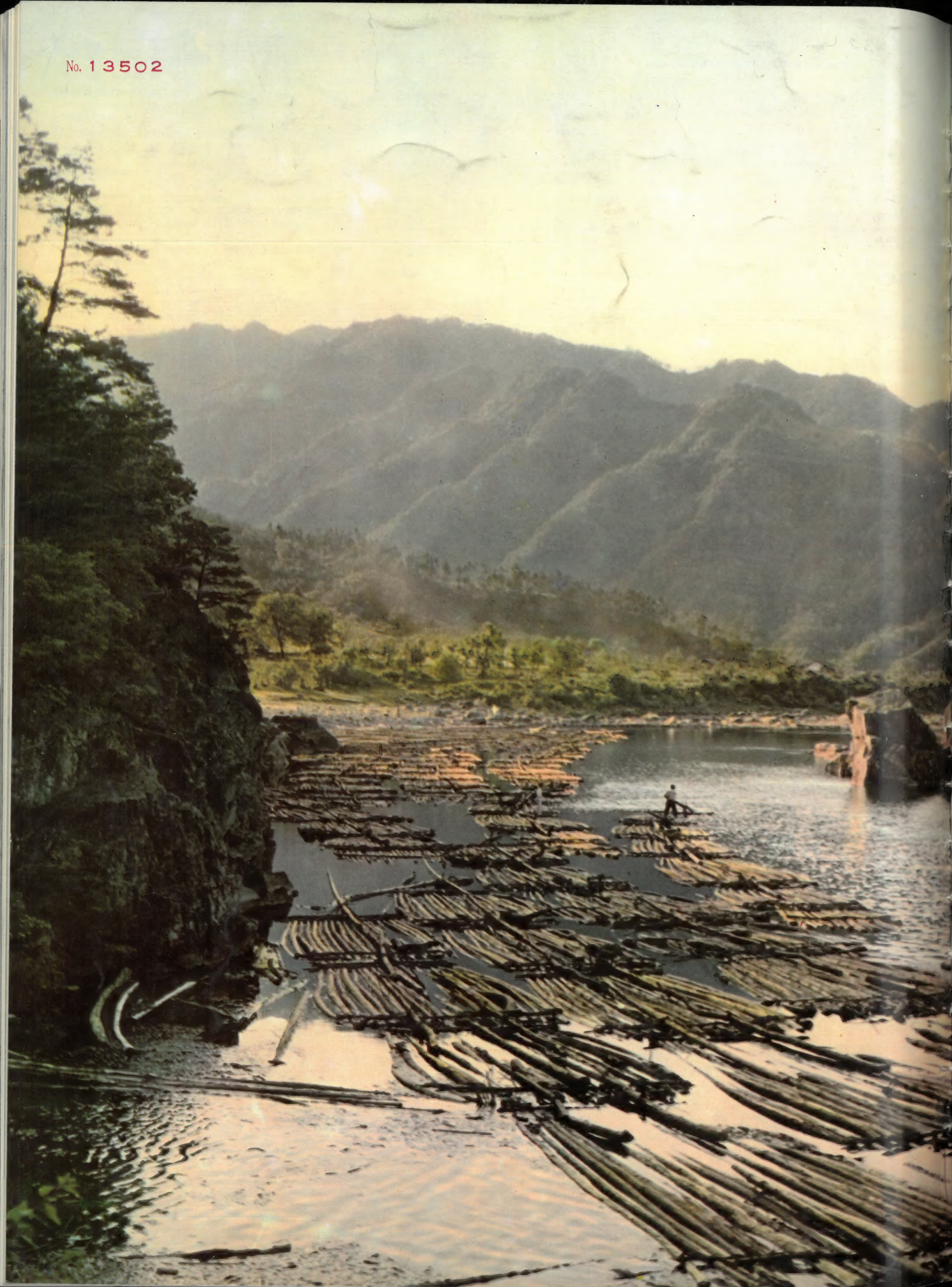


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Daian Electrical Machine Factory is turning out more machinery for the country's power generating industry

Korea Today

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FRONT COVER: Pak Soo Bok, a cameraman of the Documentary Film Studio. She has many good films to her credit. Particularly, her documentary film "The Diary of a Woman Teacher" was well received for its high ideological and artistic contents. During the Korean war (June 1950-July 1953) she followed the army with her camera

INSIDE BACK COVER: The East Sea

BACK COVER: Mt. Keumgang in late autumn

12

1965

No. 115

A NEW UPSURGE IN SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION

The working people of the country are ringing the year out with the pride of being the victors in accelerating the country's socialist construction.

The year 1965 has been a year of significance in carrying on the principal tasks of the Seven-Year Plan — the plan calls for the allround technical and cultural revolutions so as to build a firm material and technical foundation of socialism and bring about an epoch-making enhancement in the material and cultural standards of the people.

This year the nation has executed with much success the tasks of the fifth year of the current Seven-Year Plan (1961-1967).

The Seven-Year Plan defined: during the first three years the existing heavy-industrial base shall be readjusted and reinforced and be utilized effectively for the rapid growth of light industry and agriculture and for the decisive leap in the people's living standards; and in the last four years stress will be on expanding heavy industry and improving its technical equipment so that the material and technical foundation of socialism be strengthened considerably, and the people's living will improve.

This year, the second year of the second part of the plan, demanded the people, who have finished with credit the tasks of the first three years, to develop speedily all branches of the national economy with main efforts concentrated on heavy industry. Subsequently, during the year, industry as a whole, with stress on heavy industries, has been expanded on an extensive scale, agriculture has made another big stride, and, in the light of the prevailing situation, national defence has been reinforced. And the Tenth Plenum of the Fourth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held in December last year called upon the entire working people to usher in a new upsurge in the country's socialist construction. The Plenum asked the nation to tap

reserves and potentialities in all domains by managing the national economy better.

To carry through the resolutions of the Plenum, Comrade Kim Il Sung and other Party and government leaders went to lower organs to give detailed guidance, which inspired immensely the working people. Potentials were tapped; and a campaign was energetically waged for greater production and economization. The working people's struggle became all the more intense as their revolutionary zeal stepped up — the zeal to fulfil successfully the Seven-Year Plan, deliver at the earliest date the South Korean brothers groaning under U.S. misrule, and extend support to the fighting Vietnamese people. Then this year has been particularly meaningful to the Korean people — they celebrated on August 15 the 20th anniversary of their liberation from the yoke of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, and, on October 10, the 20th birthday of the Workers' Party of Korea, their leading and guiding force. They greeted these events with the struggle for greater production. And such enthusiasm of the working people has propelled most forcefully the country's socialist construction.

In many parts of the country big projects got underway — those projects significant for the completion of the plan.

Blast furnaces were reconstructed and expanded to boost the output of pig iron and steel; chemical plants and power stations were built and enlarged; new iron and coal mines were opened.

In the domain of heavy industry, too, the Party policy of combining big-scale production with medium- and small-scale production has been adhered to faithfully. Many medium and small blast furnaces, chemical plants, collieries, and power stations came into being.

All this has served to consolidate and reinforce the material and technical foundation of heavy industry.

Turning to light industry, it must be pointed

out, first of all, the Party line of big-and-small production has been implemented successfully. New large factories were built, the existing ones were expanded, then branch plants of big factories appeared. At the same time, a struggle was waged to enlarge the range of goods and improve the quality to turn out more attractive, durable products.

The people also have strived to execute the tasks stipulated in Comrade Kim Il Sung's "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country." Ideological, cultural and technical revolutions have been actively carried on in the countryside, which constitute a firm guarantee for an increased volume of agricultural produce including grain. More fields and plots have been brought under irrigation and flood control and river dyke projects were executed. The sown area was extended. And the meat output too was boosted. More orchards and mulberry fields were widened. Though there were a long drought and repeated floods, the country has seen another good year.

With a new upsurge in socialist construction the Chullima workteam movement has gained strength and scope.

The revolutionary spirit of self-reliance was displayed in the technical innovation movement of the masses. The close co-operation of workers and scientists and collective wisdom have given birth to numerous inventions and suggestions, of which more than 68,000 have been adopted to production in the first half of this year alone, which brought about higher labour productivity.

In all fields of the national economy the work of labour administration was improved, better guidance was provided by economic organs, and the level of management enhanced.

The new upsurge in all fronts of socialist construction has made the people successfully fulfil the 1965 national economic plan, far larger than the previous year's.

During the first six months of the year the working people overfulfilled the plan for gross value of industrial output by 0.3 per cent, or a 15 per cent increase compared with the corresponding period of last year.

In the second half of the year production has been on a steady rise. The Pyongyang Electrical Machine Factory, Heungnam Smeltery and many other major works in different parts of the country fulfilled their yearly plans by the birthday of the Party.

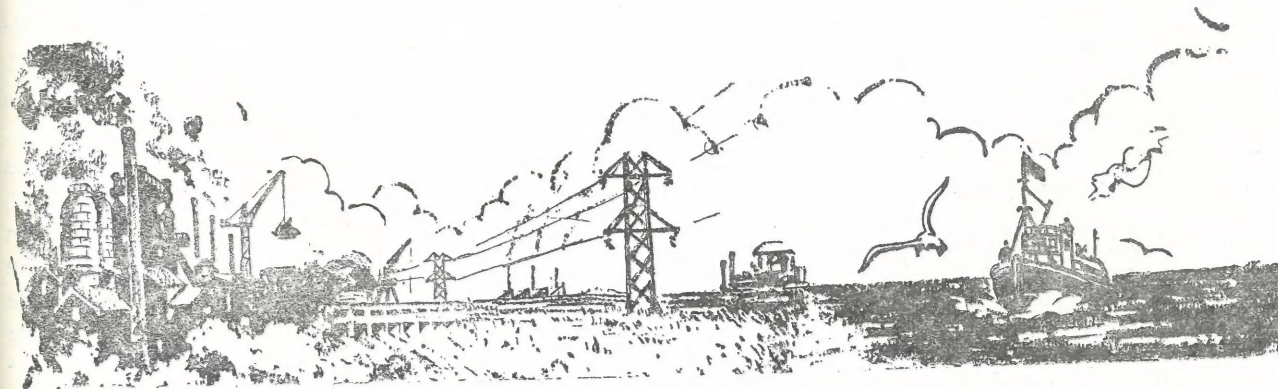
The achievements attained in economic construction advanced greatly the material and cultural standards of the people. The monetary wages of factory and office workers further rose and their purchasing power increased.

Bigger agricultural output and, in accordance with government's policy of freeing the peasantry from taxes by 1966, the abolition of tax-in-kind for additional 800 co-operative farms this year have boosted considerably the incomes of the peasants.

All in all, this year has proved to be a good year for the successful implementation of the current Seven-Year Plan and for the country's unification. At the same time, all these achievements have given fresh hope and encouragement to the people of South Korea who are fighting against the Yankee imperialists and their puppets, the Pak Jung Hi clique. The South Korean students and people have intensified the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle to annul the "South Korea-Japan treaty" concluded at the bidding of Washington, and block Japanese reinvasion of South Korea.

Our achievements have made a great contribution to strengthening friendship and solidarity with the peoples of various countries who are fighting for socialism and social progress and against imperialism and colonialism.

Looking back on the gains registered in the year with pride, the Korean people renew their determination to keep marching forward toward a yet greater victory.





A Farm Village Working and Studying

CHAI TAI HI

It was late autumn when we visited the Ripsuk Co-operative Farm in Moonduk County, South Pyungan Province, 60 kilometres from Pyongyang through the plain areas.

It is a cosy village, northwest of the capital. Modern farm houses, well-laid-out roads, a small park, stores, schools, kindergartens, nurseries — the village looked like a small town.

Everyone Is Studying

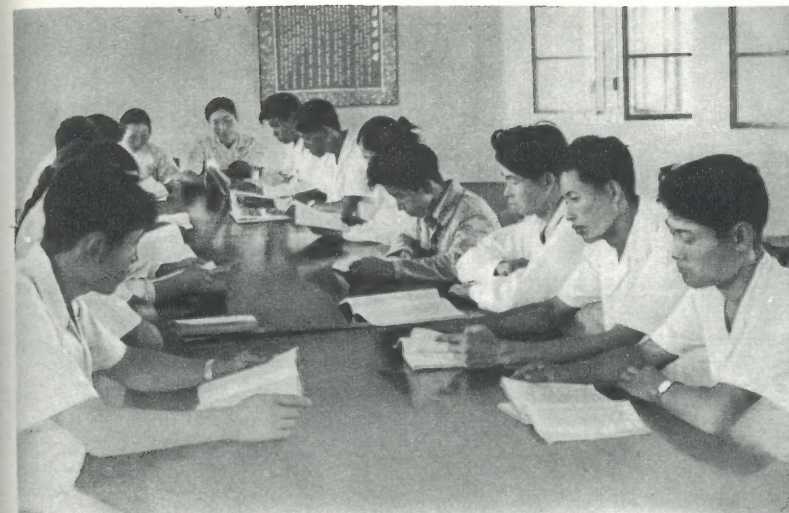
When we were at the co-op farm office, we found Labour Hero Choi Yung Ja, chairman of the co-operative farm, and other cadres discussing about

the cultural and educational programme for the winter. The meeting dealt with various topics: how the working people's middle school to be improved in the coming winter so as to help the co-op farm members raise the level of general education; how to aid those who are to take the examinations for licences of agro-technicians and junior agro-technicians; the question of each workteam's art circle performance for the enhancement of the cultural and artistic standards; and the question of wintertime hygiene and sanitation.

The chairman told us. Before

liberation only those children of the well-to-do families in the village could attend school, but now all children of the farmers are enrolled in schools. That is not all. The whole village is learning at school, too.

Now in the village are a primary school, a middle school, an agricultural school, and a working people's middle school. The agricultural school has four departments — farming, livestock, horticulture, and farm machine. Its enrolment is some 350. She was very proud of the fact that her village was turning out trained personnel for the co-op farm.



At the library of the Co-op farm

The working people's middle school is for adults. At this co-op farm it is run regularly with a view to raising the level of general education of the peasants to that of middle school graduates. In the busy season it organizes study groups with some ten co-op farm members each. One in each group is helping the members with their studies.

The Ripsuk Co-operative Farm has a library, which has more than 4,700 books, in addition to newspapers and magazines. Ri Jung Sook, librarian, said that some 1,300 books on agriculture are most assiduously read by the farmers. And then we were told that there were 16 agronomists and assistant agronomists in the farm and that 156 are preparing for the exa-



In off-season co-op farmers learn advanced farming

mination for the licence of agronomist.

At the Club-house

In the following evening we attended the art circle performance by the co-op farmers at

the club-house. There were solos, choruses, instrumental ensemble, dances, jokes, and sketches. Most of the numbers were those that the co-op farm members worked out. The director of the club-house told us

Tractor drivers pass on technique to the peasants



after the performance about the circle activities in the co-op farm.

There is an art school for the co-operative farmers. The school is open mainly in winter. The lessons are given in the evening thrice a week.

The school teaches fundamentals in music and dancing. The art school has already sent out 250 graduates who are now leading the art activities of the workteams. Ri Chang Do, a co-op farmer and director of the school, told us: "Our village was a poor one like all others in the pre-liberation days. People lived miserably. In a few months after every harvest people had been out of food grain. It was so tough that people had no other interest. They simply could not afford it. They were illiterate. They had never seen films or plays. But, now the picture is different. The villagers are reading books and papers. They enjoy art performances. Furthermore, they themselves very often perform."

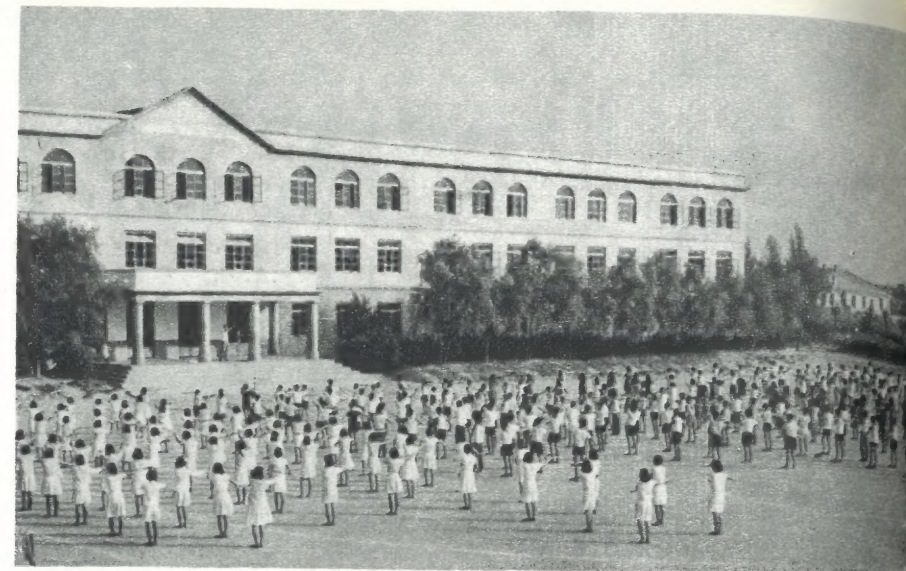
Next morning, we went out to the plot where the fifth workteam worked. The plain promised a bumper harvest.

During a break, the mobile art troupe of the workteam gave a performance. The favourite folk songs and dances and jokes were called for encores.

Sound Body

We learned about the village's hygiene and sanitation work and medical facilities. There were four doctors and several nurses in the village clinic.

We were told that their main efforts are directed at the work of hygiene and sanitation besides treating the



All school-age children in the farm are enrolled in the seven-year course school



Girls learn to play the national instrument after the day's work

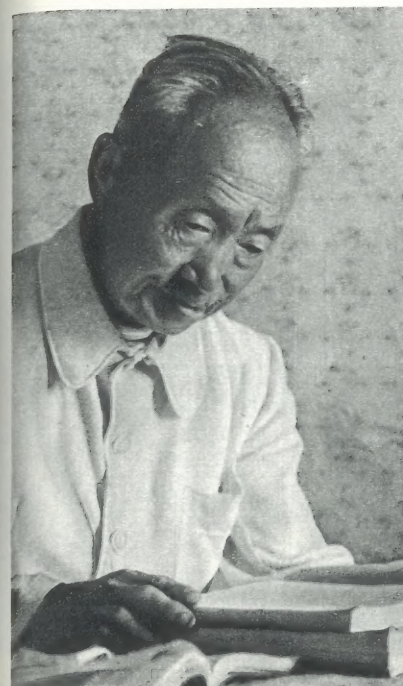
patients. They make it a rule to treat patients at the clinic in the morning, then in the afternoon each visits his or her district. In other words, every inhabitant in the village is under constant care of medical workers.

Twice a month, at the clinic regular courses are given for those who are responsible for hygiene and sanitation for their workteams. Then the clinic head keeps a careful record

of all infants in the village—each baby's mother's health, delivery, inoculations and injections, nutritive conditions, etc.

According to the clinic head, the clinic has in a file health cards for every one in the village, young and old included.

In this way, in a once neglected place, everyone is working for a yet better day under the constant care of the state.



Agronomist Pak Soon Ryong is a well-read man

An Agro-technician at 77

Pak Soon Ryong and two women co-op farmers admiring this year's cotton crops

PAK SOON RYONG lives in Bobong-ri, Kangsu County, South Pyongan Province.

He is 77 years old now and had taught at a middle school for many years until he retired some time ago with a pension.

Yet he did not want to lead what they call "a quiet life." He said to himself: I am not old. How can I afford doing nothing just because the government is granting me a pension?

He volunteered to teach at the working people's school and become a political agitator of the co-operative farm. In the meantime he helped farmers with their work, too. But he felt bad because he could not do as much as the young ones. Particularly, in the technical revolution. So, in the end, he decided to take the correspondence course in agro-technique.

When he told his determination, his family, his children and grandchildren, were all against him.

When his neighbours and the co-operative farm cadres were told of his wish, they smiled politely, saying if the school authorities would accept him.

However, Pak Soon Ryong was determined. At last he sent his application to the Agricultural College in Sariwon. The school authorities appreciating his zeal and enthusiasm decided to accept him.

He attended all the classes which were regularly arranged by the school.

Pak Soon Ryong put heart and soul into the studies. He was a constant user of libraries in the county and the college. Then he made learning a practical one. When he studied agronomy and agro-biology he together with the co-op farmers analysed the composition of soil of the fields of the workteam to establish a scientific way of fertilizing. He was an excellent student at the school and a good teacher in the co-op farm.

Diligent Pak Soon Ryong finished the course successfully in February 1965, and became an agro-technician.

Now, he is helping the industrial crops team of the co-operative farm while continuing his researches in boosting the cotton yield.





ALONG THE RIVER THAT DIVIDES THE LAND

JANG SUK HOON

AFTER a long journey of various parts of North Korea we reached the Rimjin River from where we could proceed no further. It is the military demarcation line. So our travel continued southwestwards along the river.

The Rimjin River, one of the ten longest rivers of Korea, rises in the mountains in the eastern part of the country and empties itself into the West Sea, meandering through steep hills and plains on the waist of the peninsula.

The demarcation line divides Korea into two parts—north and south



It was in autumn that we started to sail down the river. The both banks were flaming with autumnal tints and the sceneries were most beautiful. But we had to leave the boat at Sakryung-ri, Kangwon Province, as from there, some 80 kilometres, the river runs the southern side of the military demarcation line.

The 250 kilometre long demarcation line divides the Korean peninsula into two parts. It prevents people from travelling between North and South; even goods and letters cannot jump over the barrier. So we had to walk westwards along the line. Near the mouth the river itself is the demarcation line.

We met an old man named Kim Yoo Bok at Sakryung-ri, who had been a ferryman on the river for 30 years. In the wartime he ferried many soldiers of the Korean People's Army and guerrillas across the river. He was later awarded the title of Hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in recognition of his services.

The old boatman said: "Before the country was divided, the river was a bustling place. It was alive with many boats and crowded with people. On this river were over 300 ferries."

We travelled our eyes across the river only to see U.S. trenches. Not a shadow of a Korean was to be seen. Dismal silence reigned there, only to be broken now and then by the booming of breakers. Though the birds fly over the river freely, the people are blocked from moving about in their own land because of the cursed demarcation line. On the northern bank, co-op farm members were out from early morning. It seemed there were echoes of their merry songs and tractors among the hills. But not a soul was to be seen on the



A view of Kaesong

other side of the river, but only trenches and pillboxes in the hills covered with reed and weeds.

Suddenly silence was broken by popping rifles coming from Komoon-ri, Ryunchun County, yonder, south of the demarcation line. Must be the blessed U.S. and South Korean armies had started another military exercise.

We were told that over 1,000 people live in Komoon-ri, mostly in underground shelters. They saw their houses burned down by the Americans. Then to escape from the roaring of guns and splinters of shells from the nearby firing range the people chose to live in "mole hills."

We took a car for Kaesong. The city and its neighbouring areas were liberated in the wartime (June 1950-July 1953). This region had been under U.S. rule for five years.

Since then the city of Kaesong has undergone great changes. Tall apartment buildings line the streets. The Children's Palace, the Songdo Political Economy College, City Theatre, Central Hospital and others stand in the city. Grass-roofed huts have disappeared completely.

Kaesong had been a commercial centre and a consumer city. But today it is an industrial city. There are a textile mill, a machine plant, a ceramic factory, a ginseng processing factory, to name a few.

The city boasts of its stores stocked with the products of the city—fabrics, watches, musical instruments, canned goods, plastic goods, bicycles. Kaesong also boasts of scores of schools at all levels.

From Kaesong we drove through fields carpeted with golden ears of rice—a good sign of another bumper crop. Our car stopped at a spot with barbed-wire entanglements and a post marked "demarcation line." Now

we were at Panmunjom where the aggressor, the U.S., signed the Korean Armistice Agreement twelve years ago. Here sessions of the Military Armistice Commission are held between Korea and the U.S. which goes under the U.N. flag.

We climbed a hill nearby. Moonsan-eup was only a calling distance on the other side of the demarcation line. It was a miserable-looking place. I was told that barracks of the U.S. and South Korean army men

Kaesong boasts of many historical relics





Children's palace in Kaesong

and bars fill the small township. There were many shabby grass-roofed houses. There the people have been humiliated and often murdered by the Yankees for no reason. Good customs of the Korean nation have been prostituted by the American culture.

We went to Rimhan-ri, Panmoon County, near the

A textile mill stands where a juvenile prison was until liberation



mouth of the Rimjin River. Across the river is Pajoo County, with its mud-covered fields and eroded hills.

In the past Pajoo yielded annually 45,000 tons of rice. But today it is a wilderness. For that matter the whole South Korea is. South Korea was called the granary of the country in the past, but now it has to import 800,000-1,000,000 tons of grain every year. In spring over a million peasant households run out of food. On top of it, jobless and semi-unemployed count, it is reported, as many as 7 million. The plight of the people in South Korea has no parallel.

A diametrically different picture is to be found on the northern bank of the river. In Rimhan village new modern farm houses have sprung up, and the people enjoy a bountiful life.

In this village there had not been even a short-course school in days gone-by. But today they have a middle school, too. There are a clinic, kindergartens, stores...

We were told that last year the co-operative farm of the village harvested grain enough to feed the people over two years. They estimated that this year they would harvest 500 kilograms more per *jungbo* of land as against last year.

Need we remind you that all disasters and misfortunes the South Korean people suffer come from U.S. occupation?

I recalled reading an article which appeared in the South Korean daily *Donga Ilbo*. It spoke of the people's aspiration after the country's unification. The writer wrote the article after his visit to a village. The article said the South Korean farmers were saying: "We would not mind even if we die on that very day, but we want to see the country reunified." Such are the feelings of the entire Korean people.

We met with a woman named Sin Kyung Soon in Dongchang-ri, Panmoon County. Since her marriage she has not had a word from her parents. She comes from other side of the river, only 4 kilometres away.



Another good year has come to the Poongduk plain (at the Ryongsan Co-op Farm, Kaipoong County)

The villager of Dongchang-ri who accompanied us taught us a song — a song the folks here began to sing after the appearance of the demarcation line.

*"The Rimjin thaws.
Pieces of ice float down the river."*

*The frozen river melts.
But no ferry!"*

The day is not far off when boats will ferry across the river again. To hasten the day the people of North and South Korea are fighting against the U.S. aggressors.

The village of the Moonhwa Co-operative Farm, Panmoon County, near the demarcation line





Author in her office

Seeking for Light

RI KYE SAN

Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly and
Chairman of the Bokgye Co-operative Farm

I am nearly 50 now and finished a college some time ago. The moment I received the diploma, I felt there was a lump in my throat and I could not but look back on my bitter past.

The Great Joy

Twenty years ago, Japanese imperialism which had occupied Korea for a long time surrendered. From one corner to the other the whole country seethed with joy over liberation. And my joy was beyond description — then I was 29 years old. For I knew that poverty and misery which had been my lot would come to an end and bright, new life open for me.

I was born in a small village among the deep mountains in Kangwon Province. Before liberation, my father was a farm hand, and mother was a house maid for a rich family. Life had become more and more unbearable for our family, and I, too, young as I was, had to experience bitters and sweets. Poor mother did not have enough strength to nurse me.

Not seldom did the whole family skip the meal. Schooling was unthinkable for me. Instead, I followed my parents to the field, where I toiled and milled from dawn till night. Not once did my body swell up

from undernourishment.

At the age of sixteen, I was taken away by the landlord and became a cook. My father was up to the ears in debt and I became part of the payment!

In that summer, I got married. My husband, too, was a servant for the same landlord. But when I was 25 years, he was taken away for forced labour by the Japanese militarists who had been waging an aggressive war. In the end, he fell from overwork. I had to support two children. How we managed! How we lived if you call that living!

At long last liberation came to the land, and it rescued us from a sea of bitterness. It brought us an entirely new life. The people's government distributed land among the peasants, and I too was given land. You can imagine how glad I was to work on a piece of land under my name for the first time in my life. I did work diligently and the yield was most gratifying. But illiteracy was quite rampant in the country, I was illiterate. If we were to build a new state, a new society, we had to learn. Yet I decided I would forgo with learning. I figured it would be foolish for me, a woman of thirty, to try to learn. Even if I should try, I asked myself, how much would I learn? And what could I do with it?

How Inspiring

The two years of farming after land reform improved my life. I was free from all cares. Now I thought I should meet General Kim Il Sung to whom I owe everything and express my gratitude to him.

In 1947, I left my village in Pyunggang for Pyongyang where General Kim Il Sung was, carrying some wheat and some potatoes which I had harvested that summer. It took me several days to get to Pyongyang.

When I met General Kim Il Sung, I told him why I had come all the way to see him. Having listened to me, he wanted to know about my village. We talked about a lot of things. Then he asked me if I was studying and what newspapers I read. I did not know what to say.

Never before had I been ashamed of myself as I did then for my illiteracy.

I answered him that I still could not read and write. Then he said that, as even now it was not too late, I should study when I returned home. He added that if one was unlettered, one would not feel like a real human being and one could do little for the country. He even said that I should learn how to read and write within three months and write a letter

to him with my own hand. He also said that when I could read and write, I should call upon all the villagers for a movement against illiteracy.

And I was sorry that I had not learned to write and read. But I was determined to do as General Kim said when I returned home.

Ri Kye San Movement

From the night of the day when I returned home from Pyongyang, I began to learn from a primary school teacher. Whenever I could catch a moment I read. If it was a rainy day, I would take a book with me wrapped in oil paper.

I did everything to learn. I wrote the name of each household article on a sheet of paper and put it on the article to learn the letters.

Soon after there were many village women who wanted to learn. At first, I organized a study-group with eight women. Now even those who had been set on their views about women learning began to join us one by one. Before long there were six study-groups in our village. Four primary school teachers and two students helped us.

Within three months I became to read and write pretty well.

In October 1947, I wrote a letter to General Kim Il Sung. I told him how I had wiped out illiteracy and how things were in my village. I felt fresh courage surging in me when I wrote the letter. That day a peasants' meeting was held in Pyunggang County where I lived. The meeting appealed to the whole country to launch the "Ri Kye San Movement" for a crusade against illiteracy.

In winter the movement against illiteracy became more brisk throughout the country, and more people, who had been illiterate, wrote to me. Many of them occupied important positions then.

Knowledge Is Power

General Kim Il Sung sent an answer to my letter. He said

that I should study more diligently and work harder.

Since then, I had finished both primary and middle school courses for adults. I also studied at cadre-training institutes.

Gradually the Party and the state assigned me to responsible positions.

I was the director of a rural Publicity Hall for Democracy, and county peasants' union chairman.

I have been chairman of the Bokgye Co-op Farm since 1956.

To my great honour, I was elected deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in 1957. Since then I have been re-elected. Then I am also on the Central Committee of the Agricultural Working People's Union of Korea.

At present, there are 275 families with a population of 1,450 in our co-op farm, which has

800 *jungbo* of land and many head of livestock. There are many agricultural and zoo technicians. Then seven tractors and many other up-to-date farm machines are working in our farm.

Only twenty years ago, I was a farm-hand. But today I am chairman of a co-op farm.

If I had no learning, I wouldn't have been able to assume such a heavy responsibility. Because the Party and the state have opened up a broad avenue to learning before me and systematically educated me I can devote all myself to the country.

Knowledge is power and light. Thanks to the great solicitude of the Party, I even graduated from a spare-time college.

Yet, I am determined to keep studying in order to do my share better in building our countryside into a yet better one.

Co-op farm chairman is telling young people about her past





THE FIGHT AGAINST ILLITERACY

Marwoto of Indonesia and many other readers asked the Editorial Board of *Korea Today* about how Korea overcame illiteracy. In this connection, the Editorial Board put some questions to Jang Woo Tai, a director of the Ministry of Common Education.

Below are the questions and answers:

QUESTION: Why was the work of wiping out illiteracy in Korea after liberation posed as important?

ANSWER: It is entirely due to the prolonged Japanese occupation of Korea. The Japanese imperialists held Korea

for 36 years to practise obscurantism. Every obstacle was laid to setting up schools for Korean children. It was hard for the children of the ordinary people to have any kind of schooling.

Even in those few schools an out-and-out colonial enslavement education was enforced—even the use of the Korean language was barred.

Consequently, when the country was liberated in August 1945, the majority of our working people were illiterate, as in the case of all other countries which had just been freed from colonial rule. Immediately following liberation, no less than 2,300,000 were illiterate among the population of the age group between 12 and 50, or 76 per cent of them. This equalled 25 per cent of the total population of North Korea. The figure was particularly high among the workers and peasants, and almost the entire womanhood could not read and write.

It was under such circumstances that the Korean people embarked upon the road of building a new country. And this big undertaking demanded knowledge. Consequently, it was urgent, first of all, for the workers and peasants, the basic masses for building a new country, to cast aside illiteracy and acquire learning. Otherwise, we could make no advance.

A special course on farming held at the Osan Co-operative Farm in Jungjoo County, North Pyungan Province



It was precisely for this reason that our country after liberation stepped up the fight against illiteracy.

QUESTION: What measures did the country take to erase illiteracy speedily after liberation?

ANSWER: The fight against illiteracy and for setting up adult education was a very serious problem for the state, which called for a nation-wide movement for this.

In all parts of the country, from the capital down to villages, committees were set up to guide the fight against illiteracy. All the political parties and social organizations came out to aid actively this work.

In the first twelve months after liberation in August 1945 "teams to fight illiteracy" were set up in all factories, mines, and rural villages throughout the country. Korean language schools were open, where people were taught how to read and write and politics and democratic ideology. About 400,000 were taught at these schools, and over 320,000 cast aside illiteracy. To this end, thousands upon thousands of intellectuals, school teachers, especially students were mobilized.

Textbooks and school supplies were given by the state free of charge. Then all school equipment and furnishings were provided by the state or acquired through nation-wide campaigns.

The work of wiping out illiteracy kept on every year. Particularly, in winter about four months were specially designated for this purpose. In this way by the end of March 1949, illiteracy was wiped out in North Korea in the main.

However, the three-year long Korean war unleashed by U.S. imperialism in June 1950 made the country impossible to carry it out regularly. As a result, some people became illiterate again. Besides, illiteracy was quite rampant in those liberated areas, which had been under U.S. occupation and came to be-

long to North Korea after the war. The Government set up two-year-course adult schools for those people, and solved the problem.

QUESTION: What has been done for those who became literate?

ANSWER: Measures have been taken for raising their educational level continuously and systematically. To make their learning reach the level of middle school graduates or above has been the basic goal.

To this end, the adult schools and adult middle schools were reorganized into the working people's schools and working people's middle schools in 1958. At present, the working people's schools (the equivalent of a four-year primary school) and working people's middle schools (a three-year middle school) have been widely set up in factories, producers' co-operatives and rural villages.

As the level of the working people's learning rises, the number of working people's schools is gradually being redu-

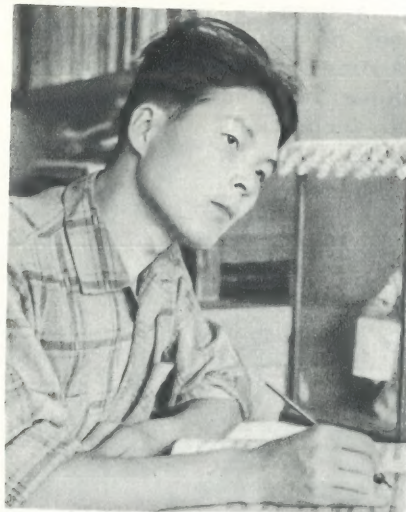
ced. Well-qualified instructors teach in the working people's middle schools. In factories and producers' co-operatives, if there are more than 200 people who are to receive adult education, one full-time dean is appointed, two if there are more than 500. The secondary courses of the working people's middle schools receive those who will enter technical schools or other higher schools or those who will apply for the examination for the licence of technicians. The working people's schools and working people's middle schools organize "study-sessions" by the plot and by the machine so that teaching and learning can be done at any time and in any place. Such measures for systematic rise in the level of the working people's learning brought about a number of scholars, engineers, and technicians, and many cadres from among the working people, who had learned how to read and write after the country's liberation.

They are studying advanced fruit-growing technique (At the orchard of the Wolil Co-op Farm, Pyungwon County, South Pyungan Province)



More than 80,000 have already returned to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea since the repatriation of Korean nationals in Japan started. They are leading a worthwhile, new life in the embrace of their country. And their talents have free play.

Twin brothers Jung Rak Sung (29) and Jung Rak Hyun whom we introduce here are returnees from Japan.



Jung Rak Sung



Jung Rak Hyun

Twin Brothers

KIM SUNG HI

It was several days before the graduation ceremony that I visited the Pyongyang Conservatory of Music. From every corner of the campus music flew out—Korean songs and instruments as well as piano, violin...

Soon I located the twin brothers Jung Rak Sung and Jung Rak Hyun whom I came to see. They will finish the voice department. They were well-built, lively young fellows.

After exchanging greetings, I extended my best wishes to them, for which they expressed their appreciation, then in a very serious manner they said:

"Our country has given us a new lease on our life and translated what we dreamed so much into reality."

Now they looked back on the bitter life they were forced to lead on the foreign soil where they could not give scope to their abilities.

The twin brothers were born into a leather dyeing worker's family in Osaka, Japan.

From their childhood they were known as good singers, and when they graduated from the primary school, they dreamed of taking music lessons and becoming fine singers.

However, his father's health broke down from the hard toil, and was thrown out of the factory. The family had no way of supporting themselves.

From the never-ending anxiety about his children, the father in the end died.

Now the two boys, far from taking music lessons, had to leave middle schools, which they had just entered. The 15-year-old twins had to support a large family.

The elder Rak Sung became an apprentice at a spectacles factory, and the younger Rak Hyun at a footwear factory. They worked hard to support their family.

Even though the long shadow of poverty followed them, they did not give up the hope of becoming singers.

Every morning when they went to work, they took by-streets where there was little traffic as they wanted to practise singing while walking. And at night, they would go to the riverside to sing.

Sometimes they sang in a beer hall. They thought the beer hall was a good place for singing. They could sing to the accompaniment of a band. Soon they were known as fine singers. Before long they were asked to sing at a cabaret. They were offered pretty good money too. The twin brothers readily accepted the offer as they had figured that now they could take music lessons since they would have some money.

Thus they became to sing at the cabaret. But, to their surprise what unfolded before their eyes were scenes of cheap dances to the jarring sound of jazz.

Rak Sung told his younger brothers: "Let's not stay here even if we have to give up music." Afterwards, they were employed to sing commercials by a big firm, but it was not to their liking either. Now they were in agony.

"Isn't singing an art? Is it a commercial goods? If so, let's give it up!" Thus they thought to themselves. It was around this time that the news of the young Korean artists doing so well at the Seventh World Youth and Students Festival held in Vienna reached Japan.

People called the Korean art a "Golden Art".

All this gave the two boys fresh courage, who had given up music sometime ago.

"Now, we must go back to the socialist fatherland and study and sing for the people!" Thus they decided.

They were full of hopes and they were very happy thinking that they are citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

At last in December 1959, together with their mother and younger brothers and sisters, the twin brothers took the third repatriation ship for their homeland.

As their ship approached the land of their own country, the two boys standing on the deck discussed about their future in the country.

They knew things would work out as they had wished, but how could they both attend schools? There are many younger brothers and sisters who should study, too. So they decided. Rak Hyun should go to the conservatory, and Rak Sung directly participate in the country's socialist construction.

The government solved everything for them as they had wished. The younger brother was sent to the Pyongyang Conservatory, and four other younger brothers to middle school and technical school.

Rak Sung feeling good at seeing his younger brothers and sisters being in school went to work at the Dukchun Automobile Plant.

Not long after Rak Sung came to the Dukchun Automobile Plant, a meeting to welcome the returnees was held at the factory club. It was followed by an art performance given by the art circle members of the factory. The meeting and performance were very moving. Everyone present acted as if they were meeting their parents and brothers and sisters after a long separation. Tears of joy came into the eyes of Rak Sung. He volunteered to sing a song of joy—he wanted to express his feelings in singing. There was thunderous applause and he had to sing several encores. Soon after that he was recommended to the Pyongyang Conservatory.

"Don't worry about home. Just study well!" This was what the factory and local cadres said on the day when he left Dukchun for Pyongyang.

Thus, the twin brothers were together at the Conservatory.

Because they could not learn music systematically in Japan, their foundation was rather weak. So, the teachers gave them extra hours and their classmates helped them.

They studied hard. Now five years have passed since then, and they are about to graduate.

"We are happy to be in our own country!" These were the concluding words of the two boys.

It was only in the warm embrace of their country that the twin brothers, who only knew poverty and misery in the foreign land, could exhibit in their talents fully.

CHILDREN FILM

RECENTLY the Korean Children Film Studio has released several new shorts: animated cartoons "Yankees, Go Home!" "The Death of Wolf," "Sleighb," A Gourd on the Lake," "A Brave Hunter," etc.

The cartoon "Yankees, Go Home!" is on the struggle of the courageous young fighters against the aggressive U.S. troops that have brought incalculable unhappiness and misery to the children of South Korea.

The clever and brave hero after giving a hard time to the American imperialists, who are committing atrocities and cruelties on the poor children of South Korea, puts them in an earthen pipe and kicks them into the river.

In "The Death of a Wolf" goats, squirrels, rabbits, bears, and magpies live in good harmony side by side. They have even a beautiful flower garden. But their lives are always under constant threat by the greedy wolf. And they hate the fox—the "yes-man" of the wolf. But what is to be done? They put their heads together and come out with a plan. In the end the fox is in a trap that it itself has laid, and the wolf is tricked to fall into a pit and killed. Now happiness has returned to all good-hearted animals, and they attend on their flower garden.

The underwater film "A Gourd on the Lake" and "Sleighb" which tells the children that they should not play in the streets are also quite popular with the youngsters.





A part of the Korean university in Tokyo, Japan

Education for Koreans in Japan

Everyone is learning about the homeland



NOW 600,000 Korean nationals live in Japan. They had long been denied an opportunity of receiving national education. To say nothing of learning their mother tongue, they had been banned to speak in it. To study Korean geography, history and cultural tradition had been liable to suppression by the Japanese authorities.

But the situation changed after Korea's liberation from Japanese colonial rule. Since the country's liberation the Korean nationals in Japan, as the proud citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, have spared no effort to give genuine democratic national education to their children. Persons of property contributed a large sum of money to construct schools, and poor people, too, made as much donation as possible.

In particular, the Government of the D.P.R.K. has shown deep consideration for education of the Korean nationals in Japan. It has sent

educational funds amounting altogether to 4,205,275,000 yen (in Japanese currency) on 18 occasions.

There are 150 regular schools of all levels including the modern Korean University besides some 320 short-course schools with a total enrolment of more than 40,000 under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.

Thus a system of regular education from primary school to university is set up for the children of Korean residents in Japan.

In addition, there are over 1,000 schools for the adults who failed to get schooling in the past.

For those Korean students enrolled in Japanese schools, evening courses are set up to teach Korean language, history, geography and so on.

Democratic national education of the Koreans in Japan aims at instilling into their minds the honour of being the citizens of the D.P.R.K. and bring them up into men serving their country and people, with ardent love for their socialist country and scientific knowledge. Particular attention is paid to cultivating lofty moral character.

Stress is also laid on culture of sentiments and physical training so as to bring up the children into

persons possessing spiritual wealth, moral purity and sound body.

nationals reside in Japan there are their educational institutions which give lessons in Korean.

A national instrumental ensemble by Korean girls in Japan



Celebrations after the opening of a new school year



KOREAN SCHOOL ON SHIKOKU

In Matsuyama, Ehime Prefecture, there is a Korean school. Sons and daughters of the Korean residents on Shikoku study here.

It was in November 1945 that the school started — it was then a short-course Korean language school for the Korean children born in Japan.

But the parents wanted their children to learn not only the mother tongue, but also history, geography, culture, and the arts of their motherland. They wanted the children to have a democratic national education, first of all.

Korean residents had done everything to turn the language school into a regular school. As a result, in April 1947 came a Korean primary school in Matsuyama. But the school was ordered to be closed and its properties were confiscated by the Japanese authorities in October 1949 at the bidding of the U.S. imperialists.

But the Koreans on Shikoku did not take things lying down. They fought on for their rights and a national education for their children. In the end, they were victorious. They built a new school building, and junior middle classes were added.

Since its formation in May 1955, the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan has directed much attention to Korean schools in Japan, and the home government has repeatedly sent the educational fund for them. In Matsuyama, too, a new modern two-storeyed school was built. Its present enrolment is 125, of which 65 are staying in the school dormitory.

Now, many Korean pupils who had been attending Japanese schools are coming to this Korean school.

A Short Story

HAPPINESS

3

SUK YOON GI



A few days later I got a notification—my Party transfer papers had arrived.

I went to the county Party office. There were quite a number of people waiting. I was among them in the hall, looking at the slogans on the walls. Suddenly there was a voice behind: "Look! Isn't this Comrade Sin Hyung Jin?"

It was the county Party chairman who was returning from some business. I had met him but very briefly when I went to report my arrival. As I said, it was a very brief encounter, as he had some sort of meeting to attend. Yet, he even remembered my name to call me like an old friend.

I learned that he had been quite a scaffold worker in old days. And it seems there was hardly any construction site where he had failed to make appearance. He is greying at his temples, a man of impressive stature. He is a sort of jolly and wisecracking.

"How are you, Comrade Chairman?"

"Fine, thanks. Otherwise, I would have gone to see you. Well, what brings you here?"

He shook hands warmly with me. And I told him I was there for the transfer papers, but the Party chairman—he must be thinking something else, I don't know—unexpectedly in a more sombre tone shot a question at me.

"I hear Comrade Seung Jai was very ill on holiday. Is it true?" I had not the slightest idea of what he was talking about. To start with, who is this Seung Jai? I have never heard of him. For a moment, I thought he meant one of my patients. Thinking that he was rebuking me for something I had done or neglected, I went over all the patients—one by one—in my mind. But no one under that name. Then

there had been no serious cases on the holiday, the in-patients and out-patients included. Yet, I knew that the Party chairman was not a person who would joke on a thing like that. I was simply perplexed and did not know how to answer. So you can imagine how relieved I was when the registration window called out my name. Like a person saved from some great calamity, I answered in full voice. "Here I am!"

The county Party chairman noticed that I should not be held any longer and started walking away.

"Well, they are calling you. When you're through, please come to my office. I've wanted to see you anyway."

I did not feel quite all right when I knocked at his office. A notion that I did something wrong some place, would not leave me. Believe me, no matter how hard I might try, I simply could not locate this person Seung Jai. For a moment, I thought perhaps he meant some one before my coming here. Or, maybe a wrong name altogether. But very unlikely. The Party chairman simply would not make that kind of mistake.

I found the chairman talking with an agitation section man. Presently, their conversation was over and the chairman told him.

"Please bring over the radio. I mean Comrade Seung Jai's. Perhaps we can ask doctor here to take it to him."

It seemed things were getting more complicated. When the man left the room, the chairman turned to me, asking about my work and everything.

He wanted to know if I was feeling at home in the new surroundings, how I liked the dormitory, and if my studies were coming along all right. When I told him I am quite all right, he made a sort of smile—somehow sad, shall I say?

"I guess I understand why you speak that way. No one would be in peace after his loved ones are taken away. But we cannot afford to brew over it. Perhaps you should have a home of your own again. Of course, it is up to you, but I imagine it will be easier for you and for your work, too, when that happens . . . Well, tell me about your research programmes. How are they coming along?"

In my turn, I told him everything that I was doing, not that it was much. Moreover, there was nothing that I could tell him in concrete terms beyond the plans in general terms. I wanted to hear his advice. But, upon hearing me, he was quite excited.

"Well, that sounds good. Of course, I know little about these things, but I can say this much—it seems what you are doing is one that scientists of the Party should tackle and bring to success. The American devils crushed many bones of our young men. And it has been said many cases are incurable.

"You know what people used to say. A hunch-back will be a hunch-back even in the other world. But if you can do something for them, it would be simply wonderful. I must say you must slap the Yankees in their face and shatter the old saying. I bet the old saying speaks of pains and sufferings the people had to endure. That's right, Seung Jai is in the same boat, too. What you're saying means even he would be



cured. Right? How wonderful it would be!"

As the chairman's voice became agitated like this, uneasier I felt. It is true I had started my studies because my thoughts ran along the line. But how clear and simple the chairman's words were. Me? All my ideas were vague as if wrapped in mist, and not of such a grand scale. Then, he linked his words with a person called Seung Jai. I tell you awkward was not the word. Whether he saw through me, I don't know, but he shot at me the very question.

"Well, how is Seung Jai, by the way? Is he any better?"

"I'm sorry but I don't think I know exactly whom you mean. You don't mean Kim Seung Soo in the ward No.8?"

At my mumbling-out question he frowned.

"Kim Seung Soo? I mean Seung Jai, Comrade Ok Joo's husband!"

"What? Ok Joo's husband? I thought . . ."

Well, if there ever was a thunder out of the blue sky, that was it. I just sat there dumbfounded like a person on whose head a strong punch fell. What did he mean by a husband to a single girl?

It seemed the Party chairman too could not believe his ears when I confessed my ignorance of this person. He just had his eyes fixed on me for some minutes before turning the other way. He seemed greatly displeased. I did not know what to do with myself; I was sitting on pins and needles. The worst part of it was this—where did I bumble, what blunder did I make? I could not tell.

I sat there with my head hung low in shame. There was the voice of the chairman. I could sense he was not in a jovial mood, still less joking. He spoke in a most serious tone. Sometimes his voice was painful, sometimes, heavy and severe.

"So in the last analysis you know nothing about him. I'm really sorry to learn this. I guess it is all my fault again. After all, you have been here only three weeks or so, then there was a holiday too. So, I suppose, it is altogether possible for you not to know all this. Of course, I should have told you about it, at least I should have done that.

"But there is a ground for you to think. Of course reports on your work came to me repeatedly, which I was glad to hear. As a matter of fact, I was planning to come to see you one of these days, but there was always something popping up that kept me from going. So I was telling myself, to-morrow for sure. Well, I guess that's why I make slips. That's why I have to make self-criticism so often. But I slipped again."

His words were most painful for me. Whipping would not be that bad. Hearing his words, I had wished—I sink in the ground! After a short pause he continued:

"Comrade Hyung Jin, you and I have to know this. To do anything—let be it a study or some project—we have to know people whom we work with. Particularly, persons like Ok Joo and Seung Jai.

"I imagine if you stay longer you will be hearing a lot of things. But it is important for the Party members to have a correct understanding of people whom you are dealing with. You should not depend on

rumors or something that fly into your office. We must think more about people. All Party members, particularly, a person like you, a doctor, and like me, a Party worker, must ingrain ourselves with Comrade Kim Il Sung's ideas—his penetrating solicitude—about man."

The agitation department man returned with a portable radio still packed. The Party chairman wearing a broad smile unpacked the carton and took out the radio and gave it a look-over. Right away I could tell it was a good radio.

"I meant to get a good radio for him long ago, but not until now. It would have been easier to get a bigger one, but it would have been very clumsy for him. After all, he is bed-ridden. Would you mind taking it to him when you go?"

The chairman carefully packed the portable again and handed it over to me. Then returning to our conversation he took it up where he left off.

"Since you know nothing about these people I will try to tell you briefly about them.

"Seung Jai is a good fellow. He is a recipient of National Order First Class and he was awarded two other decorations. He became a Party member at the front. During the war he was a tank hunter and knocked off a dozen or so American tanks single-handed. Then he was hurt by splinters. Seems his waist is bad.

"Ever since he was discharged he has been treated at different hospitals for several years, but with little success. It seems his case is a serious one.

"According to doctors, his case is what you said a few minutes ago, and it is only miracle that he should be still alive. I tell you Seung Jai is very much optimistic, no less than a healthy person. And the Party too has helped him in every way.

"Then Ok Joo was a nurse. It was at the front they came to know each other. And she sees things in a different light from some doctors. She went to a medical school to become an assistant doctor as she wanted to save her comrade in revolution. We are proud of this Party member. In the end she married him, yes, she married him who doctors said would be invalid for the rest of his days.

"When Ok Joo was discharged she took him to her house—by this time he had had his fill of hospital. Seung Jai can't do a thing for himself.

"I was at his place some time ago. There were still discharges from the wounds. As I said, Ok Joo has to do everything for him. She cleanses discharges, she washes him, then he has to be fed. It seems there is little she can do now as far as his condition is concerned, though she has finished a medical school. But what can she do? After all, a case like his has been sealed as helpless by many renowned surgeons of the world, I hear. That's why more than ever I hope your research will be successful. I do feel the spirit of the heroic Korean people should be exhibited also in the medical field. All others may fail, but the Korean doctors should be different.

"The question is devotion, the warm heart for man. Some doubt as to the motive of Ok Joo's marrying him. They view her marriage as something like a beautiful story that could come from a simple-minded young



girl. It remains to be seen if they are right.

"On our part, however, we should do everything to help them make a happy home. We wish them all the happiness in the world. Theirs is an unusual, yet very precious home.

"If I may repeat, I am sorry, very sorry again that you have known nothing about this family. You are a department head. But I am sure you will from now on feel responsible for this family as a Party member."

Believe me when I tell you this. I could not hear the Party chairman's words without tears. I shall remember his words as long as I live—I will take them with me when I die. At no time did I ever hear such a strong pronouncement of love for human beings. It was the very answer that I had been searching for ever since I returned from the war. I was convinced. The human mind can be stronger than medicine; and no doctor has any right to commit such a mind to death.

Tears came to me because, first of all, I realized that I was living among such noble characters, secondly, from the self-reproach that I had even laboured under a strange mistake let alone recognizing them. I really do not know how I should put it to describe my feelings then. Was it from shame, or from bubbling joy? I really cannot tell for sure even now. But it was so noble and inspiring.

When I returned to the hospital I gave the radio to Comrade Ok Joo, saying little. I guess I was too overwhelmed. And she was tickled to death over the radio saying repeatedly she did not know how to thank the county Party chairman.

That night I could not fall into sleep. The bright, radiant face of Ok Joo flashed across before my eyes. Who would have ever guessed the heart of this girl who just like a kid would play with a white mouse was so deep—a sea of boundless love? I recalled. The night when the hospital celebrated the holiday: how she thrilled the people with her singing. Then there was Ok Joo who looked greatly disturbed. Now I could see what I had thought beautiful of her was only surface—only a particle of Ok Joo beautiful thorough and thorough inside and outside. I felt ashamed of my biased views. But in no less degree I was overjoyed at the fact that there was such a noble soul by me.

While I kept tossing from side to side, there was a sudden knock on my door. It was the nurse on duty. That sudden knock at unearthly hours itself was no surprise, as it is not uncommon in a doctor's life. Sensing it is an urgent case, I hurried to the hospital. Sure enough it was.

The patient was a woman who had been brought on a cart from some 8 kilometres away. Already there were hospital cadres—there was Ok Joo too.

The patient was in great pain. I examined her losing no time. It was a case of perforated gastritis. In the layman's language her stomach will be holed, and she had to be operated immediately. But our hospital was not in such a position—from the stand point of staff and equipment—to perform major operations. Above all, there was no blood-bank. It was the standing rule that such cases were sent to the hospital in the provincial capital. The ambulance was ready to take her there. But the trouble was this. She could not last that long. Things had to be done then and there. I could not say I was an expert hand in such operations, but, the situation being such, I suggested that the operation be done right away. When they sent for me, they had expected something of me. In the meantime various tests to the patient had been made. Now another bottleneck. Judging from the blood-test, her blood was of type "O." None present there, save one—a woman who gave a birth some time ago—had "O" type blood. This "O" type is rather funny. When it is transfused to others, it can be given to any one. But "O" type must receive the same type blood.

And my blood is "O" type, too. So, I guess, I meant to be a surgeon. But everyone ruled against me. Their argument was something like this. I was going to operate on her. What would happen if I gave hundreds of grams of blood? But the situation was urgent. Things might happen to her while we were debating.

In the end, I won. Now the whole hospital began to move. Everyone was assigned for operation, and soon preparations were made. Then I rolled up my sleeve and stuck out my arm. Ok Joo, who was to be my assistant, took out 200 grams of blood from me.

She was very hesitant to inject the needle in my arm, looking very guilty about the whole thing. But gently I coaxed her until she did as was told. Dropping her head and in a very faint voice she said:

"I'm really sorry to do this!"

Perhaps, the husband or mother of the patient could have not been more sincere than she. She is such a girl. If I may use such words—here is a girl, a beautiful girl, ready to sacrifice her life for an invalid, yet who feels so much pain in taking out a few grams of other's blood. She acted as if everything was her fault!

When I think of her pure heart, I feel I would give even the very last ounce of blood for others.

When she finished, I started the operation. I soon found out it was a good thing that we had decided to operate on the patient immediately: a little delay might have cost her life.

She was under the knife more than four hours. When everything was finished, sudden exhaustion took over me. So you can imagine how the poor woman had been to be on the operation table so long. Then she gave out much blood during operation. She needed another transfusion right way. So I pooled out

my arm again.

Ok Joo just looked at me: I was perspiring profusely. In the end, she turned her back to me. I told her to hurry, but she just stared at me wearing a bewildered look. So I asked other doctors, but no one wanted to do anything. By this time I was very irritated, but in vain. To think of it now, I guess, I looked pretty bad myself then. Well, I had been working rather hard for several days. So the four-hour operation and transfusion naturally would make me look like haggard. But there was no time to lose. I got angry at everyone, and Ok Joo came round. In a tearful voice she said. "I think we must have a blood-bank because there will be major operations. I really hate to do this." Then she took out some blood again.

When the patient was sent to the ward, it seemed, everything was coming down on me in force—the feeling of relief plus fatigue. Every joint in me was aching, and I was seeing doubles. I managed to reach my office and sat on a chair. Then I completely went out. What a miserable figure I cut! At any rate, some time later—maybe minutes or hours, I don't know—I came to. I noticed dawn was breaking. Against the brightening window I could locate her figure standing with her worrying eyes fixed on me. I felt so awkward that I jumped on my feet, and walked home with her in the early hours.

It was a pleasant walk, and our hearts were light, like the time when we had met for the first time under the big tree.

I told her I'd like to examine her husband. In the course of conversation I explained to her—I must confess I tinged it with some exaggeration—about my studies. She was greatly pleased. She was almost like a child; now she laughed, then she shook her head.

"You know, doctor! I was very much afraid of you. How foolish of me . . . But why did you stare at me like that at our first meeting when you came here?"

It would have been most painful to answer her. I must have been in an awful fix again. But, thank heavens, it was not light yet, and I could smear off my feelings in a laugh.

"So, you were afraid of me, huh? Maybe I am that way. Who knows?"

After a moment I resumed.

"When time comes I tell you why I stared at you like that then. I'm sure the day will come and must come."

At my words she gave me a puzzled look. She was almost saying: I am confused more than ever.

But I must say this.

The walk in that early hours straightened up the delicate, in a way painful, curve between her and me.

And that was one of the few memorable events that I can count in my life.

(To be continued)



Harvesting on the Sambong Co-operative Farm in
Pyungwon County, South Pyungan Province



Embroidery "Longevity"



PUPPET SHOW "SMALL-FRY COMMANDER"

Yong Soo wants to join the army so that he can take revenge upon the enemy. But the company commander tells him that to study well is to help the People's Army so that he can take revenge upon the enemy



Yong Soo is all out to help the People's Army soldiers

The company helps Yong Soo and other members of the Young Pioneers set up a "small-fry company"

At the risk of his life Yong Soo removes the time-bomb



Great Changes

H.M.P. Mohideen

General Secretary of the Ceylonese-Korean Friendship Association

Eight years ago, when I first visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, it was just after the war. It was a heart-throbbing sight. Beautiful Korea was reduced to ashes and dust by the criminal war of the U.S. gangsters under the cover of the United Nations. I saw with my own eyes, in every part of this lovely land, the atrocities and barbarous crimes perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists.

During the past few years the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has undergone tremendous changes. These changes are astonishing and unbelievable. Without the Chullima spirit and speed no country could have achieved so much and in such a short span of time.

Socialist construction has added extra vitality and completeness to this lovely land of Morning Calm.

Within eight years since I came last, Pyongyang has developed into a well-planned modern city; on the Moranbong hill I stood to glance at the view of Pyongyang city. It was really amazing. I have never seen so much greenery in the middle of the city in any part of the world. The newly built stadium just at the foot of the hill was a lovely sight.

The changes that have taken place in Pyongyang within the past eight years, would have taken more than 50 years in a capitalist country. New wide avenues with lovely parks in the middle, trees lined up on either side of the street, good hotels, many-storied housing projects in every part of the city, the Daidong river bank promenades, the beautiful monuments, art centres, cultural houses, factories—yes, everything an unimaginable, tremendous change.

The same changes have spread to the countryside, too. Electrification, the remarkable network of irrigation systems, and the flood control projects have given a new life and tremendous relief to the rural folks. Korea's self-sufficiency in food and commodities in the main is assured by these great changes in the rural areas.

Korea's achievement in solving the main problems



The delegation of the Ceylonese-Korean Friendship Association at the Pyongyang Children's Palace

that have become a menace to many capitalist countries, including some industrially advanced countries—namely, food, clothing, housing, unemployment, medical and social services—is a great fete indeed.

The implementation of the principle of self-reliance and its success should be an example to many countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. To build a self-independent economy standing on one's own legs, to develop the country's economy with whatever possible resources and potentialities one has is a new approach to this question. In this new approach Korea has become a model. The people of the whole world must learn from Korea the spirit of self-reliance and endurance.

The giant parade held in Wonsan in honour of the 20th anniversary of the country's liberation proudly exhibited the economic might of Korea both in industry and agriculture. In fact, when we visited the factories and agricultural co-op farms we became fully convinced of Korea's great achievements.

To me, who come from a newly independent country, one aspect of Korea's advancement is most impressive. And that is its development in the field of heavy industry. I emphasize so much on this point, because to become a mighty industrial country for an Asian country that had been under foreign rule for a long period and undergone the sufferings of a devastating war only ten years ago is really a great achievement.

The machine-building and fertilizer factories in Hamheung, and the tractor factory in Kiyang

really made me astonished. Truly these are great achievements. A 15 per cent increase in the gross value of industrial output for the first half of 1965 clearly indicates the surging tide of enthusiasm and the Chullima spirit of the Korean people to build speedily their country into a powerful one.

All-round irrigation in the rural areas, backed by electrification and mechanization and the ever-increasing volume of agricultural chemicals, is making Korea completely self-sufficient in all grains. The facilities and assistance given by the government to the peasants are a great encouragement to them.

The cultural development side by side with the industrial and agricultural advancement greatly impressed us. I know that the Korean people have always been cultural-minded. Even during the war, in the thick of the battle, amidst the roaring gun fire and the bombings, they did find time to produce revolutionary songs and music. I feel music is inherent in the Korean people. Almost everytime I look through the window I saw some one singing.

Their plays are superb. Their stage settings are magnificent; and their acting talents are highly commendable.

Korean children have won my heart. They are charming, very courageous, well disciplined, and patriotic. Wherever we went they received us warmly. Their salutes and bows and greetings—even little children of three years of age greeted us—are something one cannot see in other countries of the world.

As the country throughout its length and breath is a flower garden, the people too are with broad smiles.

They love their beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Korean Workers' Party, as they know that they have always guided and led them in all difficult periods of their history.

But, I have noticed a shade of sorrow in them. They feel pain over their beloved ones in the other side of the demarcation line, who are under the cruel and brutal suppression by the U.S. imperialists. When they hear that their brothers in South Korea suffer and die in hunger, their hearts ache. This feeling has developed into a great desire to unify their country. It is with this feeling that they offered to send food, clothing, and medical supplies to the sufferers of South Korea.

The only impediment and obstacle to their happy reunification is the U.S. gangsters. But I am confident that the time is not too far off when they will happily embrace their loved ones in the south and continue their Chullima march at double speed to make their country mighty one in the world.



The Sooner the Better

Saad El Din Mohamoud

Director in Charge of Foreign Affairs of the
"Al Akhbar"

If we have a look over the map of the world, we find American troops in every hot place, Vietnam, Korea, Germany, the Congo (L), and at the same time, we find the American influence in Israel.

The Americans insist to carry on the Vietnamese war to the end. They have bases in Germany, they try to make a coup d'etat against Castro, they conquered the Dominican Republic.

Here, we must ask: where is self-determination for the peoples?

America says that she is defending liberty and we want to believe her. But let us read one of the articles of the "American-ROK treaty."

Articles V and VI of this agreement state: American merchants and their families in South Korea are to receive equal treatment with the diplomats and are exempt from taxes.

An article like this was imposed in an agreement in 1921 by the British on the Egyptians, but the agreement was cancelled in 1936. I am really astonished at hearing the Americans tried to do in 1956 what the British had done in 1921.

Three Questions

And now, we come to the main problem of dividing Korea into two parts. Here we find ourselves facing three questions.

The first question is the political situation.

The brave Korean people will not accept any longer suppression by the Americans. They will not accept any more interference by the Americans in their political life. Demonstrations against the Americans have been started already in the south. The situation may develop into something like happening in Vietnam, and the world may face another big problem. Then, who will be responsible for that situation? The Americans will say that North Korea is responsible. But would it be true? And, will this answer solve the problem? I do not think so. I hope that the Americans would withdraw from the south before they create another crisis.

The second question deals with the economic situation.

Korea is divided into two parts, the north deals with industry and the south with agriculture. Without unification the south is going to remain backward while the north is developing. **The brave Korean people in the South will not accept this situation, and they have the right as all the people in the world to determine their destiny.**

Thirdly, the social question. It is impossible for fathers and mothers in the south to forget their sons and daughters in the north, and the same goes with fathers and mothers in the north about their children in the south.

It is unbelievable that fathers or mothers have no right to get in contact with their children, even by mail.

Everybody has the right to write his friends in the far end of the world, but here in Korea, members of a family have been forbidden from writing to each other. This is a case of the blackest tragedy in the 20th century.

It Must be Ended

The division of Korea should not last any longer. The abnormal situation must be ended. And the hope of the people is to unify Korea peacefully, but this would not happen unless the American troops withdraw from the south.

America is playing with fire, and it is threatening all the world with atomic destruction. **Every spot where America puts her finger is flaming.** I fear that suddenly a great war may be declared. And when this happens only the American monopolies, which insist on exploitation of the people, will be responsible.

I visited the demarcation line. I felt the misery of the Arab people and the misery of the Korean people. It is nearly the same.

The Palestine people stand on the frontiers of their land and cannot meet their relatives. Before 1948, the Arabs from Egypt passed through Palestine to go to Syria, or to Iraq, but nowadays, it is impossible unless you go by sea or by aeroplane.

We know that Israel is backed by U.S. imperialism. The same case is here. I saw it clearly when I visited the demarcation line.

I went through the land of North Korea, but I hadn't seen a Soviet or Chinese soldier, but, as soon as we arrived at the demarcation line, we faced the U.S. soldiers. There, we felt that the 38th Parallel passes through the heart of Korea and divides the body into two parts. More than 40 highways and roads and two railways cannot cross the area to the south. Thus the blood of the land cannot circulate any more.

The people in the North want to see their brothers in the south, but they cannot because a strong hand of aggression forbids them.

It is a complete tragedy that a nation of one people, one economy, and of one and the same history should be divided into two parts by a line. And this line is backed by U.S. weapons.

We felt at the demarcation line that the U.S. monopolies are playing a very dangerous game.

The American soldiers were sitting with gums in their mouths. I wondered if they understood or cared what is happening around them.

We know that what is happening nowadays in Vietnam may happen here at any time.

If U.S. imperialism thinks that these small wars can get him out of his crisis, it is wrong. On the contrary it will lead it to a very critical point, which may be ended with an atomic war.

The day will surely come when the U.S. troops are driven out of South Korea. I think the sooner is the better.

The military demarcation line is an artificial barrier to divide the country and split the nation. It is abnormal in every sense of the word.



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OF

KIM IL SUNG

Vols. I and II

Selected Works of Kim Il Sung Vols. 1 and 2 contain major reports, speeches, and articles delivered by Comrade Kim Il Sung. The period covers the peaceful construction after liberation, the Patriotic War of Liberation against U.S. imperialist aggression, post-war rehabilitation and construction, then the present socialist construction.

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LANGUAGE Class

작 별

JAKBYUL

FAREWELL

모하메드 씨, 나는 당신이 귀국하게
mohamed ssi, naneun dangsini gwigookhage
Mohamed Mr. I you return home

되였다는 말을 들었습니다.
doiyutdaneun maleul deulusseupnida
became to word heard
Mr. Mohamed, I've heard that you are returning home.

네, 나는 오늘 조국으로 돌아
ne, naneun oneul jogookeuro dola
Yes, I today to my fatherland return

가겠습니다.
gagesseupnida
will go
Yes, I'm leaving for home today.

아, 그렇습니까! 대단히 섭섭하게
a, geurusseupnika daidanhi supsuphage
ah is that so very sorry

되었습니다. 당신은 얼마동안
doiyusseupnida dangsineun ulmadongan
became you how long

조선에 머물렀습니까?
josune mumoolusseupnika
in Korea did stay
Oh, really! I would be sorry to say goodbye.
How long have you been in Korea?

2년 동안 머물렀습니다. 그 동안에
inyun dongan mumoolusseupnida geu dongane
2 years during stayed that during period

나는 조선말을 배웠습니다.
naneun josunmaleul baiwosseupnida
I Korean language learned
I've stayed two years. During that period, I have learned the Korean language.

나는 조선에서 사귀 다정한
naneun josunesu sagwin dajunghan
I in Korea acquainted warm-hearted

동무들을 잊지 않을 것입니다.
dongmoodeuleul itji aneul gusipnida
friends forgetting shall not
I'll not forget the good friends I have made in Korea.

당신은 기차로 가려고 합니까?
dangsineun gicharo garyugo hapnika
you by train go intend
Do you intend to go by train?

아닙니다. 나는 비행기로 가려고
anipnida naneun bihainggiro garyugo
no I by plane go

합니다. 곧 비행장으로 나가야
hapnida god bihaingjangeuro nagaya
intend soon to the airfield go out

하겠습니다.
hagesseupnida
must
No, I'll go by plane. I must soon go out to the airfield.

귀국하면 곧 편지하십시오.
gwigookhamyun god pyunjihasipsiyo
when (you) return home soon send a letter
When you return home, please send me a letter.

네, 서로 소식을 끊지 않도록 합시다.
ne, suro sosikeul keunchi antorok hapsida
Yes, each other news stopping not let's do

우리의 우정은 귀중한 것입니다.
oorieui oojungeun gwiwoonghan gusipnida
our friendship precious is
Oh, sure. Let's keep writing to each other.
Our friendship is precious one.

그러면 안녕히 가십시오.
geurumyun annyunghi gasipsiyo
well, in peace go
well, then, goodbye.

부디 안녕히 계십시오.
boodi annyunghi gesipsiyo
please in peace stay
Goodbye.

Explanations:

생각하다 sainggak-hada (to think)
공부하다 gongboo-hada (to study)
달성하다 dalsung-hada (to accomplish)
편지하다 pyunji-hada (to write a letter)
도착하다 dochak-hada (to arrive)
귀국하다 gwigook-hada (to return home)
As seen above, when the auxiliary verb 하다 hada (to do) is added to some nouns, such as 생각 sainggak (thought), 공부 gongboo (study), 달성 dalsung (accomplishment), 편지 pyunji (letter), 도착 dochak (arrival), and 귀국 gwigook (home-coming), they become verbs.



On the Country's UNIFICATION

QUESTION: What are the prospects of the country's unification in the light of the recent situation of South Korea?

ANSWER: Under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism, the Pak Jung Hi clique of South Korea concluded the "ROK-Japan talks" and signed a "treaty." All this is another obstacle in the way of unification.

"The 'ROK-Japan treaty' will help Washington set up a 'northeast Asia military alliance' with the revived Japanese militarism as the backbone for the intensification of U.S. aggression in Asia. It will hinder Korea's unification and perpetuate her split.

That is why the entire Korean people resolutely oppose the traitorous "treaty." The South Korean students are fighting valiantly in spite of the fascist suppression by the Pak Jung Hi clique. And today the broad sections of the South Korean people—men of the press and culture, artists, educationists, lawyers, even retired generals—are coming out against the Pak regime.

They are fighting under such anti-American slogans: "America—originator of ROK-Japan treaty!" "Down with the traitorous regime, yes—man of Washington!" "No troops to South Vietnam!"

Thus the South Korean people are fighting not only against the Pak Jung Hi clique but also against the 20-year-long U.S. occupation of South Korea. People want the nation reunited, and they are fighting for it.

Only U.S. occupation of South Korea stands in the way of Korea's unification. There is no ground, none whatsoever, for the U.S. army to remain in South Korea any longer. And the Korean question must be solved by the Korean people themselves.

The Government of the D.P.R.K. has consistently held that unification must be realized by the Korean people themselves without outside interference, on a democratic basis, and by peaceful means. Time and again it has made proposals to the South Korean authorities for free, democratic all-Korea elections after the withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea, and for establishing a united government represented by the people of all strata. This is a reasonable proposal acceptable to everyone.

However, U.S. imperialism and the puppet clique of South Korea have turned down all these proposals.

Under the circumstances, the D.P.R.K. Government has proposed a confederation of North and South Korea as an interim step for solving urgent questions of national scope before unification. It has also proposed North-South economic and cultural intercourse and postal service.

However, the South Korean puppets have categorically rejected even such proposals.

Consequently, to drive the U.S. army out of South Korea and to accelerate Korea's unification, it is most important, among other things, to carry out the task of socialist construction with greater energies in the northern part of the country so as to strengthen further our revolutionary base politically, economically, and militarily.

The people in North Korea, from the first day of the country's division, have opposed U.S. occupation of South Korea and built an independent economy on their own in order to attain the unification of the country. Today it is equipped with powerful heavy and light industries and agriculture.

All this will be a decisive force for the Korean people who are fighting to smash the machination of the U.S.-Pak clique perpetuating Korea's division, and to unify country. It is also inspiring the South Korean people to a yet powerful revolutionary struggle for the country's unification against American imperialism.

Today the entire South Korean people are coming out more resolutely in the struggle, looking up to North Korea.

In all the countries of the socialist camp and the Asian, African, and Latin American countries where anti-imperialist struggle is being

(Continued on page 41)

UNDER THE BANNER OF NATIONAL SALVATION

AS the year draws near to a close the fight of the South Korean students against the "ROK-Japan treaty" is being stepped up. Indeed the South Korean students have fought heroically under the fascist suppression of the Pak clique. Many were sacrificed. However, the more intensive the enemy's suppression became, the more resolutely the South Korean students fought—the patriotic students who are ready to give everything for the country and unification of the nation.

Throughout the year, the South Korean students have fought against the "ROK-Japan talks."

It was in the closing days of 1964 that the Seoul-Tokyo negotiations were resumed, then in

February this year, Japanese Foreign Minister Shiina was in Seoul at the invitation of the Pak Jung Hi clique. And on February 20 the "South Korea-Japan basic treaty" was initialled in Seoul. Enraged at such country-selling act of Pak Jung Hi, the South Korean students and people rose up again in a massive struggle.

The students' struggle started with the demonstration of Junnam University on March 31. In the van of the struggle stood those patriotic students who fought heroically last year. Having organized in various ways, the students held indignation meetings and demonstrations against the "treaty" and against its ratification by the "National Assembly."

All this heightened the anti-government and anti-fascist fight of the popular masses.

Their struggle was intensified with Pak's plan to dispatch troops to South Vietnam and with the approach of difficult spring months. The fight became more fierce when the traitorous agreements were initialled on April 3. Anti-American and anti-government slogans were put forth: "Let's smash the traitorous regime!" "U.S., don't meddle in the ROK-Japan talks!" "No forcing to send troops to South Vietnam!"

When the formal signing of the "ROK-Japan agreements" was announced on June 22, whole South Korea was up in arms. Social organizations and students organizations held meetings to demand the

nullification of the signed "treaty." At the same time, they expressed their determination to fight to the last to stop the "National Assembly" from ratifying it.

In an attempt to check the rising struggle of the students the Pak regime ordered all universities "political vacation" —summer vacations came one month earlier than the previous years. Yet, it could not stop the students. Demonstrations, hunger strikes, sit-down strikes, signature collection campaigns, boycotting and burning Japanese goods at the stake went on.

The students were joined by the broad sections of the people — men of the academic world, the press, law, and church circles.

Their struggle became all the more intense when the "National Assembly" on August 14 ratified the traitorous treaty.

On August 20, the opening day of a new term after a forced two-month vacation, students of the Kyungheui and Kyunggi Universities in Seoul and students of Donga University in Pusan declaring null and void the National Assembly's ratification of the "treaty," staged demonstrations. Soon the spark flew to all parts of South Korea. Students of universities and middle and



Oppressive measures of the Pak Jung Hi clique enraged more students and citizens of Seoul

high schools in Seoul, Pusan, Kwangjoo, Junjoo, Taejon, Cheju, Soowon, and other cities rose up in the struggle.

They shouted: "One million students will fight to the last to smash the Japanese invasion and overthrow the traitorous regime!" They had hand-to-hand fights with the club-swinging and tear-bomb-shelling police.

Particularly, on August 25 and 26, with the puppet army's intrusion into the Koryu and Yunse Universities, students of nine universities in Seoul set up "general headquarters for the defense of schools" and "defense corps" in individual schools.

Between August 20 and 26 alone, more than 80,000 students of 26 universities and colleges and 4 high schools in South Korea and thousands of citizens partook in the struggle.

Particularly noteworthy was the fact that the anti-government stand of the students and people became more open. These were some of their slogans: "Abolish the ROK-Japan treaty!" "Death to the traitors!" "Down with the traitorous regime!" "Dissolve the traitorous national assembly! We want new elections!" They came out, from the

beginning, for the overthrow of the Pak Jung Hi regime, abolition of the "ROK-Japan treaty," and stopping Japanese aggression. Also noteworthy was the fact that the long pent-up anti-American feelings of the South Korean people who suffered for 20 years under U.S. colonial rule exploded. They shouted: "U.S.—the originator of the ROK-Japan treaty!" "We don't want to die for Yankees in the South Vietnam war!"

The students have fought more resolutely with clearer aims.

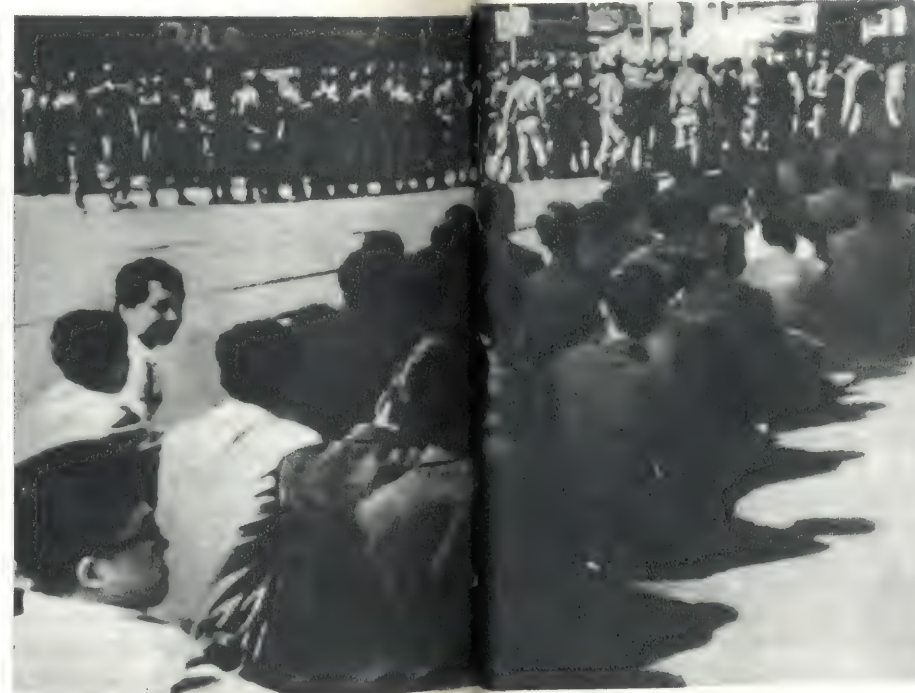
From the first day of their struggle, the patriotic students fought determinedly despite the most brutal suppression by the puppet police, M.P.s, and the troops.

On August 25, the frightened Pak Jung Hi clique proclaimed quasi-martial law and mobilized heavily-armed troops to suppress the students. Yet, on the following day, August 26, students in Seoul came out in demonstrations, holding clubs and stones in their hands. They were ready to meet force with force.

In the street-fights, the number of policemen wounded by the students was 82 on an average a day, nearly 4 times that in June last year, and the average number of the

No guns and bayonets could stop the angry Seoul students. Their streamers read: "Remove terror!"

Students in a sit-down strike in the campus



students who were wounded by the police and soldiers of the Pak clique was more than 2 times that in the spring of this year. Sixty-six fights were fought in a week, of which 70 per cent were demonstrations. All this serves to show how fierce the struggle was.

The struggle of students of South Korea, in face of the savage suppression, was better organized and well co-ordinated from the beginning.

Even during their vacation, the students formed organizations and kept close contacts between Seoul and other cities for preparations for the coming struggle.

On August 25, the students of the Kungook and Hanyang Universities jointly demonstrated. Later they were joined by the students of the Kyungheui University and the Foreign Languages School. They fought with the puppet police. When the students of Koryu University rose up to fight against the puppet troops that violated their campus, the students of Kyungheui University came to aid their fellow students; they put up an all-night sit-down strike together.

Particularly, the students' "general headquarters for the defense of schools" and "defense corps" in all universities and colleges, organized at a time when the enemy's terror became more savage and schools were violated by armed troops, did much towards the unity of the struggle. And the save-the-country struggle of the South Korean students and people is still going on even today.

The students of Seoul University, at the "inaugural meeting of school defense corps," vehemently denounced the bestial suppression of the students by the Pak Jung Hi regime and warned that the "present regime may exist for a while with its suppression and deception, but it shall collapse when the anger of the popular masses begins to explode."

As they have warned, the struggle of the South Korean people who have risen up under the banner of national salvation will certainly abrogate the traitorous "Seoul-Tokyo treaty" and overthrow the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime.

General Su Heui

It was around the beginning of the 10th century. A new kingdom Koryu made its appearance in Korea and began to make a northward expansion. In the north, at that time, the nomadic Khitans became very powerful in the upper reaches of the Liao River in the northeastern part of China and conquered neighbouring tribes, threatening the Korean peninsula.

Koryu rolled back the northern invaders several times, guided by its famous General Su Heui, an outstanding statesman, a famous commander and a diplomat in the early period of the Koryu Dynasty.

At the age of 18, Su Heui (942-998) passed the state examination. Though he came from the noble, he was alien to indolence and arrogance. He was simple and upright, only the country being his concern.

When he was 30, he was defence minister.

Once he had been to Sung (then China). It is said that so overwhelmed by Su Heui's profound learning, polished manners, and dignified attitude, the emperor of China honoured him with an high post.

Su Heui's position kept rising and his influence in the court became far-reaching. Yet it failed to spoil his uprightness.

One time a petty official called Jung Woo Hyun petitioned the king about a wrong policy the king was to pursue. And this enraged the king, who summoned his retainers to let them know that he was going to punish the remonstrator. No one dared open the mouth, but Su Heui.

"I beg your indulgence for taking such a liberty, but rank should be no bar to one reporting to the Throne should one find injustice in any law. Therefore, may I state it would not be proper to retaliate Jung Woo Hyun? More so, when he is right."

At this the king corrected himself, it is said, and he promoted the petty official.

At last in 993 the Khitans with an army 800,000 strong began to march southwards to invade Koryu.

At the proposal of Su Heui, the Koryu court took emergency measures. And Su Heui was made commander of the Koryu army, who hurriedly dispatched units to the Amrok River to check the enemy's advance so as to gain time. Then he set up an impregnable defence along the Chungchun River and removed people and goods to the south of the river. The entire nation rose up to defend the country.

The units of the Khitans applied the tactics of a violent surprise attack. Though they had been well prepared for an immediate showdown, they were not ready for a prolonged war.

Su Sun-ning, commander of the Khitan army, arrived at the northern bank of the Chungchun River. It seemed the other

bank of the river was covered with the Koryu soldiers in an iron-clad defence formation. He was at his wit's end as his units had been beaten up by several blows from the Koryu troops. How to break through the line? In the end he thought of a plan, a trickery. He sent an ultimatum to Koryu, demanding either Koryu to cede the territory of Kogooryu (a state which existed once in Korea — Ed.) to Khitan or face complete annihilation.

On receiving the enemy's ultimatum, Su Heui sent a soldier to feel the enemy. The subsequent reports informed him that the enemy was bluffing.

But the ultimatum aroused a big argument at the court. Some panic-stricken ministers persisted in surrender and others held to give up the territory demanded by the Khitan commander.

Su Heui was adamant.

"The outcome of war depends not on the numerical strength of soldiers but how to look through the enemy's weak points and use the army. And the people who have risen up to defend the country are behind us. To demand Kogooryu's old territory is a mere blackmail. Neither surrender nor cession shall there be. It will not be too late to discuss these matters after we repulse the invading units."

Su Heui's argument and strategy emboldened all. In the meantime, with his ultimatum unanswered, Su Sun-ning launched an attack on Anyoongjin scheming to make Koryu yield by force. But the campaign ended in failure with heavy losses on the Khitans. Now the Khitans could make no southward advance. Yet, far from learning his lesson, he urged Koryu to lower the colours and send him a minister for talks.

The Koryu court appointed Su Heui to the difficult task. Su Heui had instructed his units to adopt surprise attacks and a war of attrition according to the original plans before he single-handedly crossed the battle line to the enemy side. When he came to the enemy's headquarters, the Khitan commander, calling himself victor, requested Su Heui to behave as a vanquished. To this Su Heui answered:

"No one should attempt to attain in the talks what one could not gain in the battle field! Neither superior nor subordinate there is in the talks. Unless the both sides are on an equal footing, can there be no negotiation."

Now the enemy commander had no alternative but to agree with Su Heui. Su Sun-ning demanded again, Koryu should cede the land once possessed by Kogooryu to Khitan. Su Heui retorted: "Koryu has succeeded Kogooryu. As to the border line, Tungking (now Liaoyang near the Liao River) that the Khitans occupy should be included in the territory of Koryu."

Su Sun-ning pounding the table with his fist shouted: "Don't you know you are in my camp?"



Su Heui was calm as ever.

"I know well. May I remind you that your camp is on the territory of Koryu?"

During the negotiation the Khitan units stormed the Koryu army only to suffer heavy casualties. The Koryu troops blocked the enemy's supply routes.

Now the table turned against the invaders. Suddenly playing a different tune the Khitan commander proposed a peace treaty and economic intercourse. His new proposal was acceptable to Su Heui, who said that Koryu would trade with any country which wanted friendly relations with her.

Imposing manners, invincible spirit, and well-grounded argument of Su Heui overawed fully Su Sun-ning.

On concluding peace with Koryu, Su Sun-ning ordered withdrawal of his units from Koryu in a great haste.

Su Heui's devotion to the country has become a legend.

FIRST MOVABLE TYPE OF KOREA

IN Korea, according to historical data, it is indicated block-printing was already in use by the 5th century. And it began to spread rapidly around the 8th century.

In 600 A.D. in Koguryu, Ri Moon Jin arranged *Ryooji* in 100 volumes, a historical chronicle, and compiled a five-volume history called *Sinjip*.

During the period of the Silla kingdom Buddhist Scriptures which are believed to have been printed with printing blocks in 764 A.D. were shipped to Japan to influence Japanese culture at that time. These particular scriptures are still preserved, being called *Baikman-daranigyung*.

Records say that in 1011, printing blocks were made for a complete collection of the *Great Buddhist Scriptures* of 5,000 volumes. In 1047-1083, the *Great Buddhist Scriptures* were reprinted. And in 16 years from 1236, another complete collection of the *Great Buddhist Scriptures* was published. It was in altogether 6,789 volumes and 86,600 printing blocks were involved. According to records, the work took fifteen years. The printing blocks now preserved at the Hainsa Temple are those made at that time.

In the 12th and 13th centuries Korea's art of printing flourished. Attention must be drawn to the fact that the latter part of the *Great Buddhist Scriptures* printed

in 1090 and another set of *Sutras* of 250 volumes published in 1101-1122 were done using type made of wood. Already at that time type-setting techniques developed to use different sizes of type.

Particularly noteworthy was the development of metal type in our country. For the first time in 1234, Choi Ih used copper type in printing a book called *Sangjung Ryemoon*, 28 sets in 50 volumes. In 1239 Choi Ih printed another book using movable type.

The Li dynasty which came after Koryu (918-1391) took a series of steps to develop the art of printing from the early days.

In 1403, Taizo, the first king of the Li dynasty, ordered Ri Jik to set up a type foundry. To this end, the king also ordered all kinds of metalware to be collected. All the high officials were asked to contribute whatever metalware they had home. The newly built type foundry began casting copper type in 1403. It is said that the type foundry being a big one could cast hundreds of thousands of type in a few months.

In November 1420, during the reign of King Sejong Ri Chun was commissioned to cast a set of new type and improve the art of printing. Ri Chun and others taking seven months cast the needed type and invented a new method of printing.

In 1434, over 200,000 type of better shapes was founded. And by 1436 lead was used in making type.

The book *Jachi Tonggam* now preserved in the State Library in Pyongyang was one printed with lead type in 1436. It won a gold medal at the International Spring Book Fair held in Leipzig in 1959.

For 90 years from 1403 to 1493, printing had made remarkable progress to see no less than 11 sets of new type cast during this period.

The art of printing continued to develop since then.

In 1519 brass type appeared, and special kinds of type were made in 1573, 1580, and 1593. Then in the 16th century the first newspaper *Jobo* was printed in Korea.

A PUPPET REGIME

No state can be called independent when it is deprived of its sovereignty. Its government would be in name only. The South Korean government is such a one.

First of all, the South Korean regime is the making of the U.S. government, not of the people.

And the U.S. ruling circles have made every effort to put a "lawful coat" on it.

They called the Syngman Rhee regime a model of the "representative government," praised Chang Myun's as a "show-case of democracy." They have the infamous Pak Jung Hi regime today, a product of a military coup.

About the South Korean regime Walter Lippmann, an American columnist, wrote that it owes its birth to the armed forces of the United States, its life to American power, and its existence to the dollars.

"Master and Servant"

To be sure, there are things called cabinet, national assembly, and president in South Korea, too. But what are they?

Under U.S. occupation, South Korea is a colony and military base of the United States. Consequently South Korea's "cabinet," "national assembly," "president" wield no power, no authority. Washington maintains its hold over political, economic, cultural and military affairs of South Korea.

Some 60,000 U.S. troops are stationed in South Korea. The American government has concluded with the South Korean regime more than 60 treaties and agreements to "legalize" the existing relations of master and servant.

Under the "ROK-U.S. finance and property transfer agreement" concluded in September 1948, right after the founding of the South Korean puppet government, the U.S. can acquire rights to take over any property that it likes in South Korea.

The "South Korea-U.S. mutual defence pact" concluded in August 1953, right after the cease-fire in Korea, invested the Pentagon with the right to station its land, naval and air forces on the territory of the ROK and its neighbouring areas without limitation of term and numerical strength. Moreover, the South Korean army was placed under U.S. command.

On the strength of the "ROK-U.S. trade and navigation agreement" signed in November 1956, Americans are entitled to engage in any

kind of business in South Korea—trade, industry, finance, and others. Then the Americans enjoy extraterritoriality.

Washington has completely trampled down sovereignty of South Korea and elementary human rights of Koreans. Accordingly, the South Korean regime is no other than an instrument of U.S. aggression.

Ambassador, Governor-General

To all intents and purposes South Korea is ruled through the U.S. embassy, "U.S. Operations Mission," U.S. Army Command, and U.S. Information Service in South Korea.

The U.S. embassy in Seoul maintains its

These old books were printed by metal type



"Function of Pak's Government"



staff bigger than what the Japanese Government-General in Korea held in the past. Then they have several thousand American "advisers" in every department and bureau of the South Korean "government," and major economic organs including factories and banks.

The U.S. ambassador receives from the South Korean authorities reports "on the present condition of defence," and even "on each province." (The June 1 and September 3 (1964) dispatches of the South Korean news agency Dongyang)

On May 15, 1964, another South Korean news agency Hapdong reported that the U.S. ambassador instructed South Korea's prime minister to make an inspection tour of localities every week and to be accompanied by him.

The U.S. ambassador is also the very one who works out the plans for oppressing and massacring the people. This summer the South Korean students and people rose up in the patriotic resistance against the conclusion of the "ROK-Japan treaty." "Overthrow the traitorous regime!" "America is the wirepuller of the ROK-Japan treaty!" and others were their slogans. The South Korean puppets under the instigation of the American masters proclaimed a quasi-martial law on August 25. Infantry troops, armoured cars and even aircraft were mobilized in their attempt to stop the angry people. When there were furious anti-government demonstrations against Seoul-Tokyo negotiations in June last year martial law was proclaimed, too. It was Berger, then U.S. ambassador in Seoul, who accompanied by the commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea flew by helicopter into the besieged Pak Jung Hi's residence and ordered the latter to issue the martial law. And the American commander called out the South Korean puppet troops.

In the field of economic affairs the South Korean puppets, without Washington's authorization, cannot draw up a budget, or fix railway fares, freight rates, electric fees, and even the prices of government monopoly goods — tobacco, coal, etc.

The Americans in South Korea had detailed instructions as to fixing the limits of the South Korean currency and its holding of foreign currency when the puppet government adopted what was called "financial stabilization plan." (South Korean news agency Donghwa, May 15, 1965.) Then according to the South Korean news agency Hapdong on June 24, 1964, electric fees and price of coal were raised by 30 per cent at the order of the "U.S. Operations Mission."

Such being the situation, a Japanese commentator said: "The U.S. Operations Mission is the real government in South Korea." (Japanese monthly *Chuokoron*, February issue, 1962)

Who Holds the Supreme Command over the ROK Army?

South Korea keeps a big army of 700,000 for the Pentagon and Wall Street.

The South Korean army is under the U.S. 8th army commander in South Korea. Likewise, South Korea's navy and air force are under U.S. naval and air force commanders respectively. The budget, organization, equipment, movements, and deployment of the South Korean army are all decided by the commander of the U.S. army stationed in South Korea.

Weapons, ammunition and even a gallon of gasoline are not at the disposal of the South Korean army. Even personal affairs, training and leaves have to be authorized by U.S. occupation army headquarters.

Commission of all officers needs authorization of U.S. army headquarters and commission, promotion, and dismissal of colonel or above have to have approval of the U.S. commander. The commander of the U.S. occupation army also holds its sway over the military police, intelligence, special agents, and indoctrination of the South Korean army. Men and officers of the South Korean army are under constant U.S. surveillance. And they are subjected to summary discharge if the U.S. commander so decides for any reason. To all intents and purposes, South Korean army is a mercenary of Washington. Can a state be called independent when its army is under a foreign army that occupies the country's territory?

It is, therefore, a nonsense to talk about "sovereignty" of the ROK.

Backed by Washington, Pak Jung Hi made himself president. The puppet president has conducted all traitorous acts. He has made every effort to block by force the advance of the people who demand the country's unification and a better life. He has begged Washington for its continued occupation of South Korea. This figurehead has taken the lead in carrying on the U.S. aggressive policy to form a military bloc by putting together the puppets in Asia.

Then at Johnson's bidding he has sent South Korean soldiers to South Vietnam.

The peoples of Asia and Africa denounce Pak Jung Hi as "the puppet being fed with dollars that is dancing to the tune of Washington" and "a Tshombe of South Korea."

The White House praises their puppet regime in South Korea as a "representative government" and a "lawful government" only to mislead world public opinion and to veil their colonial policy on South Korea.

No Korean recognizes the South Korean regime. The South Korean people, therefore, keep struggling to overthrow the puppet regime, an instrument of U.S. aggression.



"Monthly March 1st"

Shown in this picture is a magazine, called *Samil Wolgan* (Monthly March 1st), which is preserved in the Museum of the Korean Revolution in Pyongyang.

The Association for Restoration of the Fatherland, the first united front in the Korean national-liberation movement, was founded in 1936, and this magazine was its organ.

While organizing and guiding the armed struggle against Japanese imperialism in the 1930's, the revolutionaries of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung paid much attention to publishing revolutionary magazines as an ideological weapon to inspire the partisans and the people to the anti-Japanese, national-liberation struggle.

Already in the first half of the 1930's, the early days of the armed struggle against Japanese imperialism,

many revolutionary publications were published, such as *Struggle, Battle Daily, Anti-Japan Daily*, and a number of books including *Historical Materialism, The Cause of Socialism*, and *A Collection of Revolutionary Songs*.

The *Monthly March 1st* was edited under the personal guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung. It was one of those publications which carried many articles written by him. It explained the programme of the Association for Restoration of the Fatherland and analysed regularly the situations then prevailing in Korea, and reported on the battle results scored by the partisans and the struggle of the people.

Moreover, the magazine explained the experience and lessons gained in the anti-Japanese, national-liberation movement of the Korean people.

"Monthly March 1st" on display in the Museum of the Korean Revolution

ple and exposed the aggressive policies of the Japanese imperialists and reactionaries. It was published in great numbers and was distributed widely through secret organizations.

Thus, the magazine contributed greatly to rallying the revolutionary masses around the Association and imbuing them with anti-Japanese ideology. It educated the people how and for what the struggle should be waged and they should aid actively the armed struggle.

Thus the *Monthly March 1st* and other revolutionary publications contributed greatly to the victorious struggle of the Korean people against Japanese imperialism and for national-liberation.

(Continued from page 33)

waged, the voices supporting the struggle of the Korean people for unification are rising.

U.S. colonial rule faces total collapse in South Korea, and U.S. aggression is suffering one defeat after another in South Vietnam and other Asian, African, and Latin American countries.

When the Korean people's anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle becomes stronger, and the international support for their struggle is strengthened, the U.S. imperialist aggressive army will no more be able to remain in South Korea. This is the law-governing process of historical development which no force on earth can check.



The Korean people resolutely protest against U.S. armed interference in South Vietnam



S. Vietnamese Are Winning

ON December 20 this year the South Vietnamese people will celebrate the 5th anniversary of the founding of the South Vietnam National-Liberation Front, the symbol of their heroic struggle and unity.

Greeting the day, the Korean people, together with the entire progressive-minded people the world over, extend wholehearted congratulations to and firm militant solidarity with the South Vietnamese people who are ever victorious in their just struggle.

It was amidst the flames of the severe struggle against the U.S. invaders and their lackeys that S.V.N.L.F. came into being five years ago, and it has played a great role in leading the national-salvation struggle of the South Vietnamese people against U.S. aggression.

From its very inception, S.V.N.L.F. firmly rallied the people with its clear-cut program for independence, democracy, peace, and neutrality, and for improved living conditions and the country's peaceful reunification.

Indeed many a hard and severe trial it has gone through in the fight against U.S. imperialism and its followers, but it successfully organized and led the heroic struggle of the people against the ferocious enemy—Yankee imperialists.

Five years is just a moment

against the long history of the South Vietnamese people, but the people have adorned their history with a glorious page under the wise leadership of S.V.N.L.F. during this period.

Today, four-fifths of the territory and more than ten million people of South Vietnam are under the jurisdiction of S.V.N.L.F. The liberated people are marching confidently towards the final victory. And S.V.N.L.F. enjoys full support and trust of the people, and is called the symbol of their victory. S.V.N.L.F. is one and the only genuine and lawful representative of the South Vietnamese people and its prestige is rising at home and abroad.

Only S.V.N.L.F. has duly a say in solving the South Vietnamese issue, and it is the only body that is defending the interests of the South Vietnamese people. And it is responsible for the future of the nation.

As repeatedly proposed by S.V.N.L.F., the most reasonable and fair measure to solve the South Vietnamese question is American withdrawal from South Vietnam and the South Vietnamese solving the South Vietnamese question on their own. Yet, Washington, turning a deaf ear to the proposals of S.V.N.L.F., has worked desperately to invade South Vietnam.

As is widely known, when World War II was over, the

U.S. government gave enormous aid to the French colonialists in its vain hope to stamp out freedom and independence of the Vietnamese people. Then the U.S. imperialists themselves began to step in on the heels of the French who were defeated by the bold resistance of the Vietnamese people. In gross violation of the Geneva agreements, the Americans have trodden down sovereignty, independence, and freedom of the South Vietnamese people and manoeuvred to drag South Vietnam into Seato, an aggressive military bloc, thereby perpetuating the split of Vietnam and converting South Vietnam into a war base. But the people refused to submit, and they began to fight back.

The blood-thirsty American aggressors started an "undeclared war" in 1960.

Then what did they gain?

When the "Staley-Taylor plan" was made known, the U.S. boasted that the resistance of the South Vietnamese people would bubble away in a year and half. Then came another plan—this time, the "MacNamara-Nguyen Kahn plan," and some more. But every one of their notorious plans has been torn to pieces. U.S. position in South Vietnam is only getting worse.

But far from drawing a lesson from the bitter defeats, the Pentagon has become wilder in their adventurous schemes.

In an attempt to escalate the Vietnamese war to the whole area of Indochina, the U.S. warmaniacs have brought in more men and modern weapons to South Vietnam, not excluding troops of their satellite countries.

But nothing will stop the heroic South Vietnamese people



A unit of the South Vietnamese Liberation Army ready for action

who are fighting for freedom and independence, and national dignity. The days when the imperialists could insult and plunder the peoples of other countries at their will have gone for good never to return.

The armed struggle of the South Vietnamese people against the U.S. imperialists and their running-dogs is not only

a patriotic war but a sacred struggle to defend the security and interests of the progressive mankind the world over. The struggle enjoys full support and encouragement from the world people.

The Korean people who are ready to stand or fall with the South Vietnamese people in the fight against the common ene-

The U.S. aggressive troops are getting a good licking everywhere in South Vietnam



my, rejoice always at the great war results of the South Vietnamese people like their own and extend in every way support and encouragement to their comrades-in-arms.

In accordance with the desire of the Korean people, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has time and again stated to give the South Vietnamese people all aid, spiritual and material, including weapons. And it has taken measures for dispatching volunteers when S.V.N.L.F. so requests.

Under the slogan "Let's energetically support the fighting brothers of South Vietnam!" the Korean working people are waging a struggle for economization and increased production in all fields of socialist construction. Many workteams have been renamed workteams for assisting the Vietnamese people. Nguen Ban Troi and other South Vietnamese heroes and fighters have been made members of the workteams at factories and mills. All this is a testimony to the fact that the Korean people stand firmly by the fighting South Vietnamese brothers.

The American war-mongers should stop at once the aggressive war, quit South Vietnam taking all weapons with them, and leave the Vietnamese issue in the Vietnamese people's hands. If the U.S. aggressors keep escalating the reckless war ignoring the just demand of the Vietnamese people and peoples of the world, ruin will be only their lot.

Under the seasoned guidance of S.V.N.L.F., the South Vietnamese people will crush U.S. imperialism and win the final victory without fail.



A view of Mt. Chilbo

MT. CHILBO

SITUATED in North Hamgyung Province, the northern area of our country, Mt. Chilbo (663m.) has been known from olden times for its grand scenery. Usually Mt. Chilbo is divided into three parts: Nai-Chilbo (Inner Chilbo), Oi-Chilbo (Outer Chilbo), and Hai-Chilbo (Sea Chilbo).

Nai-Chilbo boasts of mysterious rocks and stone pillars of fantastic figures and shapes.

Visitors to Mt. Chilbo stand first on the Gaisimdai ridge in

Nai-Chilbo, from where one can command a beautiful landscape unfolding to the northeast and a series of peaks.

The ridge is also called Hwanheuidai (a ridge of delight), because every climber sends out shouts of cheers here.

The overhanging cliffs in Oi-Chilbo present a picture of a folding screen with a gorgeous landscape on. Oi-Chilbo presents a grander scenery of infinite variety than Nai-Chilbo.

Chunyubawi (Maiden Rock),

a piece of sculpture itself, then Hakmoodai (Crane's Stage) with its natural "staircases" touching the sky, Bongsu-am, a collection of birds and animals, and Manmoolsang (rocks of ten thousand figures) with its countless mysterious-looking cliffs—nature is at its best here.

To adorn perfection itself, bamboos grow in Mt. Chilbo. It has been written and said that bamboos grow only in areas of mild temperature. Strange enough, however, bamboos grow in this locality on the 40th parallel, where the winter is quite rigid.

Here is a story how bamboos came to grow in Mt. Chilbo.

In days gone-by, this region was frequently attacked by

foreign invaders, and the people here needed bamboos for making spears and bows. But they had to bring them from the faraway southern areas. So they cudged their brains to grow bamboo in this locality and found the way. Bamboos which grow here, it is said, are those which were planted then.

If you go deep along the gorge flanked by rocky mountains and waterfalls, you will find Gaisim-sa, an old temple, which is said to have been built in the early 9th century.

The main hall and big and small auxiliary structures along with various other cultural relics show fine architecture and creative talent of the Ko-

rean nation.

Views of Hai-Chilbo where the blue waters of the East Sea break against soaring rocks floating in the sea are most enchanting.

There soars a cliff named Kangsun-moon which means a gate for fairies to come down to drink in the beauty of the scene. Then old pines grow on peaks and rocks.

One will remember long if one sails to Solsum (Pine Island) weaving its course between soaring rocks and cliffs.

Now in Mt. Chilbo there is a rest home where a great number of the working people enjoy vacation every year.

Mt. Chilbo on the sea



A GIRL AND "PRESIDENT"

It was 4:00 in the afternoon when the super-express for Seoul from Pusan pulled in Samrangjin Station. A girl of about 15, poorly clad and carrying a basketful of pears, appeared on the platform. "Pears, juicy pears!" She hurried up and down along the express. Presently a gum-chewing Yankee soldier boy stuck his neck out of a window of the second class car and called the girl. Thinking she found a customer, she stepped up and put forward the pear basket to him.

The Yankee was holding a 10-won bank note, which he handed to her. No sooner had he done this than he aimed his camera at the girl. He wanted no pears but wanted a picture of her getting the bank note. Now the enraged girl threw the money at his face and turned around and went away.

Here was a poor girl who had to peddle pears, but she is proud and would not degrade the dignity of man.

But there is one in the same land



of South Korea who is not worthy to tie her shoe-laces. It is no other than Pak Jung Hi who goes under the august name of "president."

In May this year this man was summoned by U.S. President Johnson. What did he do in Washington? He begged his master, the little man from Texas, to keep U.S. troops in South Korea and increase the South Korean army pay by 75 per cent! Incredible! Yet, it is true, Pak Jung Hi—the character who calls himself "president"—asked a foreign government to keep its armed forces in "his" land and

begged the foreigner to increase his army men's pay! If things come to such pass, what can one say more?

But this is not all yet, Pak Jung Hi pledged to his patron that he would additionally send two combat-ready divisions of the South Korean army at once to South Vietnam to save the "lives of good American sons," as he put it, if Washington equip the South Korean men and, of course, pass a few "green-backs."

"Economic independence" and "national identity" are favourite words of Pak Jung Hi. But when he met Johnson, *Pusan Ilbo* reported on May 20, he pleaded with the latter for credit and aid in reward for dispatching South Korean youths to South Vietnam. Then in Wall Street he boasted South Korea's economy is making "leaps," and "all it needs is foreign capital."

On May 20 the South Korean paper *Taegu Ilbo* editorialized: "It is true President Pak received an exceptionally cordial welcome in Washington, but it seems his visit to the United States did not bring about results satisfactory to us in connection with the pending issues between the two countries and certain requests this country has put forth." The paper added: "The question of the dispatch of soldiers to South Vietnam can hardly be termed as success."

Another South Korean daily *Josun Ilbo* on May 20 carried a dispatch from its special correspondent in the U.S., which read:

"As planned, Johnson has made out all schedules for President Pak, who was made to forgo even his wish to visit the ROK Embassy in Washington, which seems entirely within his discretion. Johnson obviously did not want Pak to give ear to other things."

Just think! Pak Jung Hi, "president of the Republic of Korea," is in Washington but cannot go to the "Embassy of the Republic of Korea" in Washington! Too cruel to

say it is funny!

As to the problem of sending additional South Korean troops to South Vietnam, Washington had drawn up the plan and all Johnson had to do was to tell Pak Jung Hi to carry it out.

The *Josun Ilbo* correspondent continued to write that the necessity of sending two infantry divisions was first advocated by Harold K. Johnson, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, after his trip to South Vietnam. And they—two Johnsons—had decided that South Korea was the only one in the Far East which would be willing to dispatch soldiers. President Johnson told Pak Jung Hi that if South Korea should not agree to send combat divisions to South Vietnam, the United States had no alternative but to withdraw the U.S. troops from South Korea to be sent to the South Vietnam front. And this made Pak bring his heart into his mouth. "No, no, Mr. President," cried out Pak, "you stay in our country, we will go to South Vietnam!"

But the South Korean people and the press refuse to be silent. They are asking:

"What profits would South Korea get by sending additionally soldiers to South Vietnam?" To this, according to the July 16 dispatch of the South Korean Hapdong News Agency, the high-ranking officials of the Pak Jung Hi clique are answering in so many words: "The ROK are dispatching soldiers to South Vietnam, otherwise the U.S. troops occupying South Korea will

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People's Artist An Sung Heui

THE American planes penetrate deep into the rear to bomb a peaceable village indiscriminately. Soon the village turns into a sea of flames.

A mother with her hair dishevelled, rushes into her burning house from the field. Presently she dashes out, carrying her baby in her arms. The baby is dead. The mother, clenching her fists, cries bitterly:

"Who killed my boy? You devils, I'll get you!"

This is a scene from the solo dance "A Mother of Korea." The dance projects how a Korean mother who lost her child by the indiscriminate U.S. bombing during the Korean war rises up in the struggle to drive out the enemy from the land.

The dance is very appealing.

This work won the Peace Prize at the Third World Youth and Student Festival in Berlin in early 1951, when the Korean war was raging in full fury. An Sung Heui, the dancer, was awarded a gold medal.

She was then a 19-year-old girl, a student of the State Dancing School. She visited the front as a member of an art troupe to give performances before the fighting men.

An Sung Heui developed her art going through the difficult war and grew into a people's dancer.

She always reflected in her dances the features of our heroic fighters

and people that she had seen and felt at the front and in the rear. The dance "A Mother of Korea" is one of them. A daughter of Choi Seung Heui, a celebrated dancer of Korea, An Sung Heui showed an unusual talent in dancing in her childhood. She showed much talent for literature and music. She was taught by her mother.

After the country was liberated from Japanese imperialist rule, a

People's Artist AN SUNG HEUI

able choreographer, too.

An Sung Heui's dance language speaks of the lofty inner-world of the people who aspire after the new and beautiful and despise hypocrisy and injustice. She is well loved and admired by the people. Not only in the country, she also appeared with much success many times on the international arena, including the World Youth and Student Festivals.

There are many dance numbers to her credit, among them are the dance drama "Tale of Okryun Lake," dances "Spring Song," "Jo Ok Heui," "Ecstasy," etc.

In recognition of her art activities, the government in 1963 awarded her with the title of People's Artist, the highest honour for the artists in our country.

She would often tell her friends: "If I had been in South Korea under U.S. occupation, I would have been trampled down and withered away. You have no idea of what it means to me to be here where one can exhibit fully one's abilities."

People's Artist An Sung Heui who has grown up in the warm embrace of the state and the people is doing her best to create a genuine art for the country and the people.



broad avenue for the development of genuine arts was opened up in North Korea. An Sung Heui with her mother came over to North Korea from U.S.-occupied South Korea. She was admitted into the State Dancing School in Pyongyang. Upon her graduation, she was sent to the Soviet Union for further studies.

Under the great solicitude of the state she did her utmost to improve herself. She improved herself in theory and technique and grew into a people's dancer.

An Sung Heui has performed with great successes Korean dances, classical dances of the East. She also appeared in ballet. She is an

AFRICA IN ADVANCE

DECEMBER 1 is the "Day of Struggle for Withdrawal of Imperialism from Africa."

Marking the day, the Korean people together with the peace-loving people of the world extend militant greetings to the people of Africa, who, tearing off the chains of slavery, are marching under the banner of national-liberation struggle.

Africa was called for centuries the "Dark Continent."

Hundreds of millions of the African people had been subjected to a miserable life by the imperialists and colonialists.

However, today a new dawn has begun to break over Africa and the last bastion of imperialism and colonialism is crumbling.

Already 36 countries in Africa have won independence—the fruition of the prolonged struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

The peoples of these countries are scoring great achievements in their bold struggle against imperialism and colonialism and reinforcing their gains for which they shed blood. In the United Arab Republic, Algeria, Mali, Guinea, and other newborn independent countries the political, economic, and cultural life is improving. This shows clearly how much the peoples of those countries have done in the struggle for realizing their long-cherished hopes.

Great achievements scored by the peoples of the newborn countries in the struggle for consolidating national independence against imperialism are boundlessly inspiring the national-liberation struggle of the

peoples, who are still suffering under imperialist and colonialist rule.

The heroic people of the Congo(L), Angola, and Portuguese Guinea are fighting resolutely against the colonialists armed to teeth. And braving the cruel oppression by the alien rulers, the people of Mozambique and the Republic of South Africa are struggling for national liberation.

The Korean and African peoples are closely linked with each other in the struggle for winning national independence and freedom.

The Korean people are struggling for driving out the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and realizing the peaceful unification of the country by themselves allowing no foreign interference. And they value very dearly support and assistance given to them by the African people.

In the struggle against the common enemy—imperialism and colonialism, old and new—the Korean and African peoples have had deep understanding of each other, and sympathized with each other.

They have always supported and encouraged each other.

Though Korea and Africa are separated from each other by a long distance, the peoples of Korea and Africa are firmly united as they have the same past and a community of causes in the struggle for fortifying independence and against the imperialists and colonialists.

Today friendship and co-operation between the Korean and African peoples are developing in all realms of politics, economy, and culture.

Particularly, the visit of Comrade Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K., to Africa and the visit of President Modibo Keita of the Republic of Mali to our country last year, and the visit of President Alphonse Massamba-Debat of the Republic of the Congo (B) to Korea this year have cemented the relations of friendship and co-operation between Korean and the African countries. Then there have been more frequent visits between the Korean and African nations. All this conforms to the interests of the peoples of these areas and contributes to strengthening the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist forces.

The Korean people cherish very dearly that they have the diligent and brave African people as their friends, and extend full support to them in their just struggle.

The African people who are marching under the great banner of anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle will sweep off without fail imperialism and colonialism from Africa forever.



THE illegal arrest of a Negro by the police in Los Angeles on August 11 led to a general uprising of the Negroes in America.

The surprised Johnson administration mobilized some 20,000 soldiers and policemen, tanks, and even helicopters to suppress the struggle of the Negroes terming them "rioters," "arsonists," and "looters."

The revolt was an eruption of pent-up indignation of the American Negroes, the most downtrodden and exploited people in America. Moreover, it showed that the racial problem in the "land of freedom" is becoming all the more acute, and all the "promises" of Johnson and his much-advertised "civil rights bill" are nothing but a boisterous wind.

Since the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863 U.S. Congress has enacted "civil-rights bills" on six occasions. Eisenhower presented such bills twice.

Then Kennedy's promise for the end of segregation and the Negro's voting rights made him elected to president of the United States. Johnson's "civil-rights bill," which the Congress took over a year before passing, wrote no segregation would be tolerated in public eating places, stores, government offices and their facilities, public schools, and in employment. Then Johnson assured the Negroes of voting rights.

With his "bill" enacted, Johnson was quite sure everything would be all right with the second-rate citizens of the U.S.—the Negroes.

But all subsequent events pointed to other direction.

Still the overwhelming majority of the Negroes are discriminated in employment and the school doors are shut as ever in the face of the Negro children.

Lynches are more frequent. In Louisiana the racists set a dog on a Negro woman when she stepped into a "lily-white" park. In Meridian, Mississippi, a bomb exploded in a Negro church. The Mississippi State police set up special concentration camps for Negroes who took part in the civil-rights movement.

(Continued from page 46)

have to go there!"

Such is Pak Jung Hi who would stop at nothing to sell off the country.

In July 1961 the Japanese Kyodo News Agency reported that the Pak Jung Hi regime was "the most pro-Japanese government South Korea ever had." It was Pak Jung Hi who had sent secretly the arch pro-Japanese Pak Heung Sik to Tokyo to beg for the resumption of the "Japan-South Korea talks" and Japan's support to the Pak Jung Hi regime. (February 1962 issue of the Japanese monthly *Sekai*) Then, in its December 14 (1962) issue the South Korean daily

Donga Ilbo reported: Pak Jung Hi arranged a party at his residence in honour of Banboku Ono, a leader of the ruling Japanese Liberal Democratic Party, and called the latter "father." They even joined in shouting lasciviously "Long live the Great Japanese Empire!"

Only the traitorous clique can utter these words:

"We ask Japan to play the role in Asia like the U.S. does in the world... We have to conclude at all costs the South Korea-Japan talks even if we are called traitors." (February 22, 1962, dispatch of the Japanese Kyodo News Agency)

In the end, living up to their words, the Pak Jung Hi clique put signature to the traitorous "South

Johnson and Racism

These show what Johnson's words of "prosperity for all" in the United States mean.

An American Negro leader aptly commented that the Negroes can expect nothing from the fraudulent "civil-rights bill" of the Johnson administration and that the Negroes have to fight for what they demand.

The Negro people have come to see all this clearly and their struggle is gaining momentum.

The American Negro's struggle for freedom, equality, life, and democracy is fully just. It is a link in the struggle for emancipation of the suppressed nations, and at the same time, it is part of the fight of the workers for democracy and social progress.

That is why the Korean people and the honest-minded people of the globe condemn the monstrous brutality of the American racists and extend full support and encouragement to the fighting American Negroes.

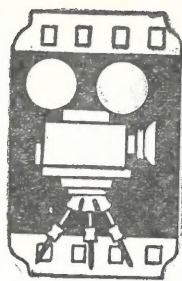
The ever worsening atrocities of the American ruling circles against the Negro population will invite their inevitable doom, only faster.

Korea-Japan treaty" in defiance of the unanimous opposition and protest of the South Korean people.

Coming back to the girl who sells pears on the platform of Samrang-jin Station there are many boys and girls who polish shoes or repair fountain pens or lighters in Seoul, Pusan, and other cities of South Korea.

Young as they are, they protest individually or in groups against the violence and brutalities of the Yankees. To be sure, they are hungry and ill-clad, but they are proud human beings. And what a poor contrast "President" Pak Jung Hi makes with them!

Can anyone find such contrast in other places than in South Korea?



KOREAN FEATURE FILM

"WOMEN OF THE NAMGANG VILLAGE"



To tow the raft Bong Soon brings out silk she has been saving for long

It was on June 25, 1950, when the U.S. aggressive army that occupied South Korea started an armed invasion of North Korea.

Every peaceful town and village in the North was touched by the war.

Young people went to the front to defend the country's independence and honour. And

mothers, wives, and sisters rose to defend the rear.

Though the war was most savage, the Korean women refused to step back. They fought against all odds, seemingly unsurmountable.

Against such historical background unfolds the feature film "Women of the Namgang Village," a product of the

February 8 Film Studio.

The Namgang village is a small hamlet near the front.

It is an important strategic point as, through the village, ammunition is brought to our men.

Every day the enemy planes keep bombing the village. Houses are burnt down, the whole village is reduced to ashes. But nothing can stop the

villagers who are ready to do everything to help our men on the front.

Heroine Bong Soon (played by Ri Choon Ja) is the chairman of the village Party committee. Her husband has joined the army and she is running the house all by herself. She takes the lead in rebuilding the bombed bridge and carrying ammunition and provisions to the front. Then she has to work the field, too.

She organizes women of the village into "mutual aid teams" to help each other as there is an acute shortage of work-ands.

Some women, however, are lukewarm about helping the front, complaining that there has been no word from their husbands in the service. Bong Soon visits them. Her sincerity in the end wins over those women, who see how wrong they have been.

Enemy's air raids become more fierce. Namgang bridge is blown up again.

The village women rush out to send military supplies by boat without a moment's delay. But the boats are spotted by the enemy bombers. Now the women decide to make rafts.

The women gather materials for rafts—Bong Soon takes out silk she has preserved for long and the rest come with boards and ropes. Even old woman Kim offers a wardrobe she has kept for years.

Their struggle goes on. A U.S. officer Clarnel and Jun Goo Taik, a former landlord of the Namgang village, send Choi Gom into the hamlet.

But the villagers are vigilant, and soon the spy is caught, and punished.

The closing scenes of the film show the village ten years after the war. There are rows of modern houses, and a new bridge spans the river. Soon Nam, Bong Soon's boy, and Ho Myung, a grandson of old woman Kim, leave the village to join the army walking over the new bridge.

Village women have brought what they raised — potatoes, corns...



Bong Soon has not heard from her husband for a long time, but he (left) has been fighting well



The villagers carry ammunition to our men on the hill. The hill is defended and the shouts of victory from our trenches gladden them



The enemy aircraft bombs the Namgang bridge. The villagers, however, make rafts to send ammunition across the river



We deal in questions related to:

- Exchange of scientific and technical documents and data;
- Export and import of samples of raw materials, supplies, tools, machinery and installations;
- Grain fodder and plant seeds, and seedlings, breeding stocks, poultry eggs;
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- Exchange of technicians, experts, inspection groups, and trainees;
- Organization of joint studies on sciences and technique;

Holding exhibitions for popularizing new techniques.
KOREA TECHNICAL CORPORATION
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STAMPS OF KOREA

On October 10, 1965, the Ministry of Communications, D.P.R.K., issued a set of six stamps under the general title of "The 20th Anniversary of the Founding of the Workers' Party of Korea" (October 10).

Stamp 1, 10 jun, depicts guerrilla fighters against Japanese imperialism.

Stamp 2, 10 jun, the mark of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Stamp 3, 10 jun, portraits of Marx and Lenin.



Anything in this issue may be reprinted with due acknowledgement.

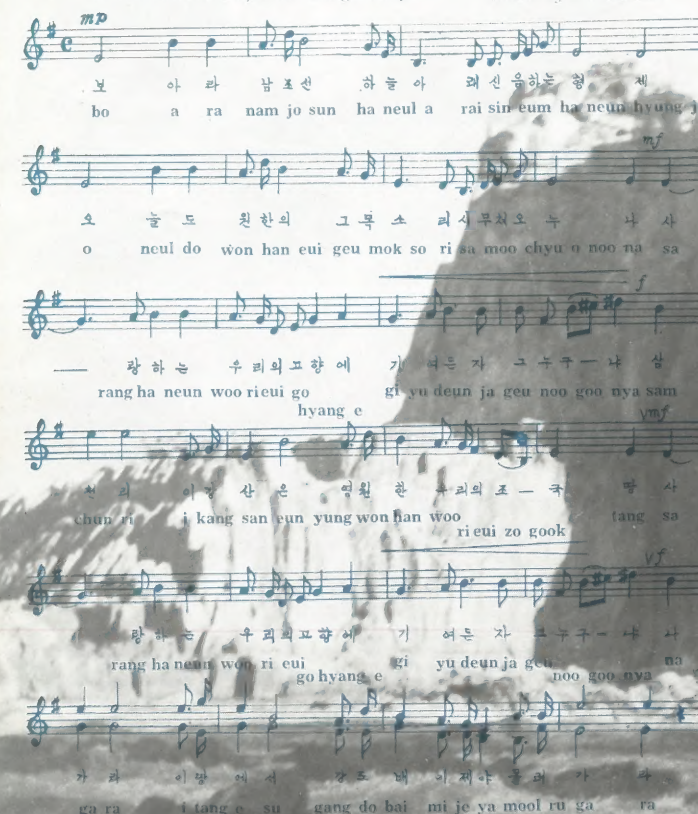
Mr. NAM of Seoul



Stamp 4, 10 jun, "Self-reliance."
Stamp 5, 10 jun, "The whole country will become a fortress!"
Stamp 6, 40 jun, "All for the fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan!"
All stamps measure 49x29 mm. Multicolour. Offset.

미제야 이땅에서 물러가라! MIJEYA I TANGESU MOOLRUGARA

In a moderate tempo but energetically
Words by Jun Dong Woo
Music by Sin Do Sun



YANKEE IMPERIALISM, GET OUT!

- Look, our brothers are groaning in South Korea. Their voice of wrath is reaching the sky. Who are these unwelcomed in our land? Who are these unwelcomed in our land? The land of three-thousand li is our eternal home. Get out, you Yankees, the pirates.
- The people of this land is a homogeneous nation. The one hope fills every heart of the countrymen. Who stand in the way of the bright day of unification? Who stand in the way of the bright day of unification? For freedom we thirty million people are united. Get out, you Yankees, the pirates.

No. 13502

